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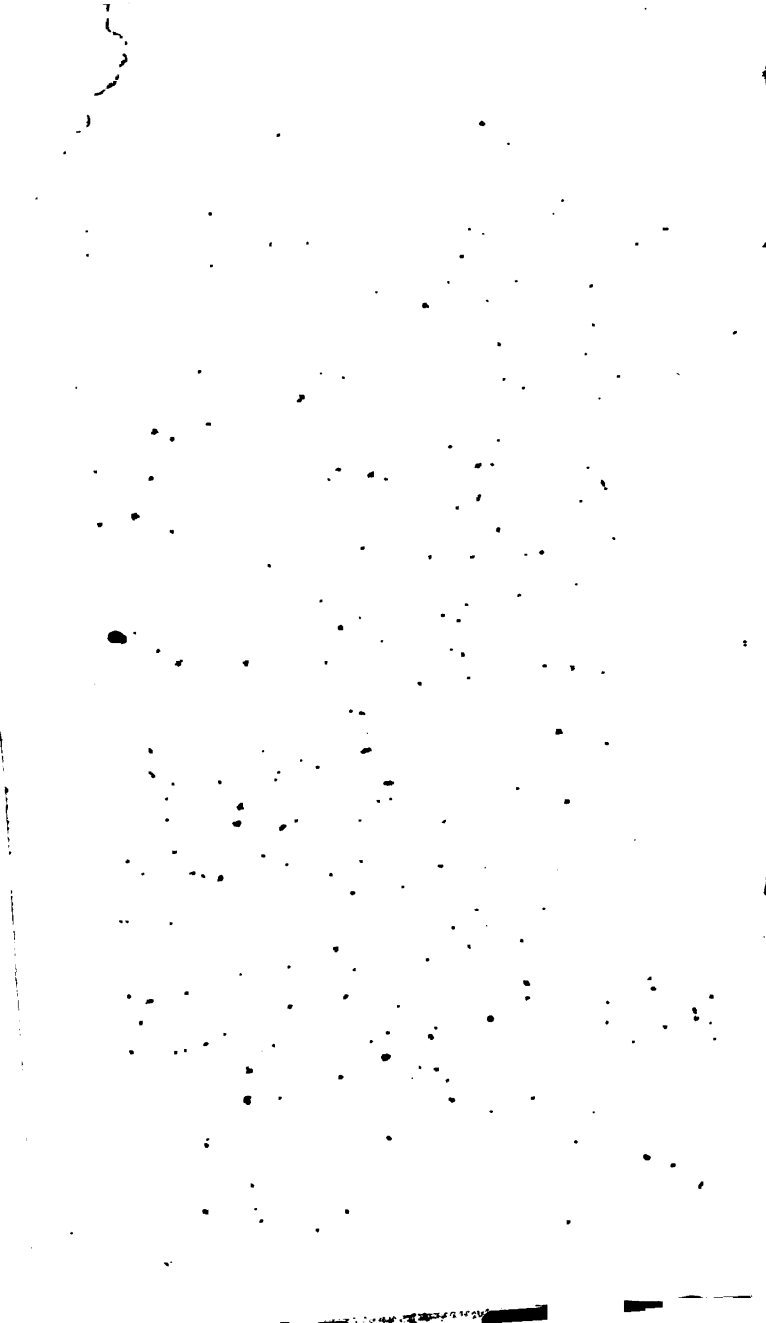
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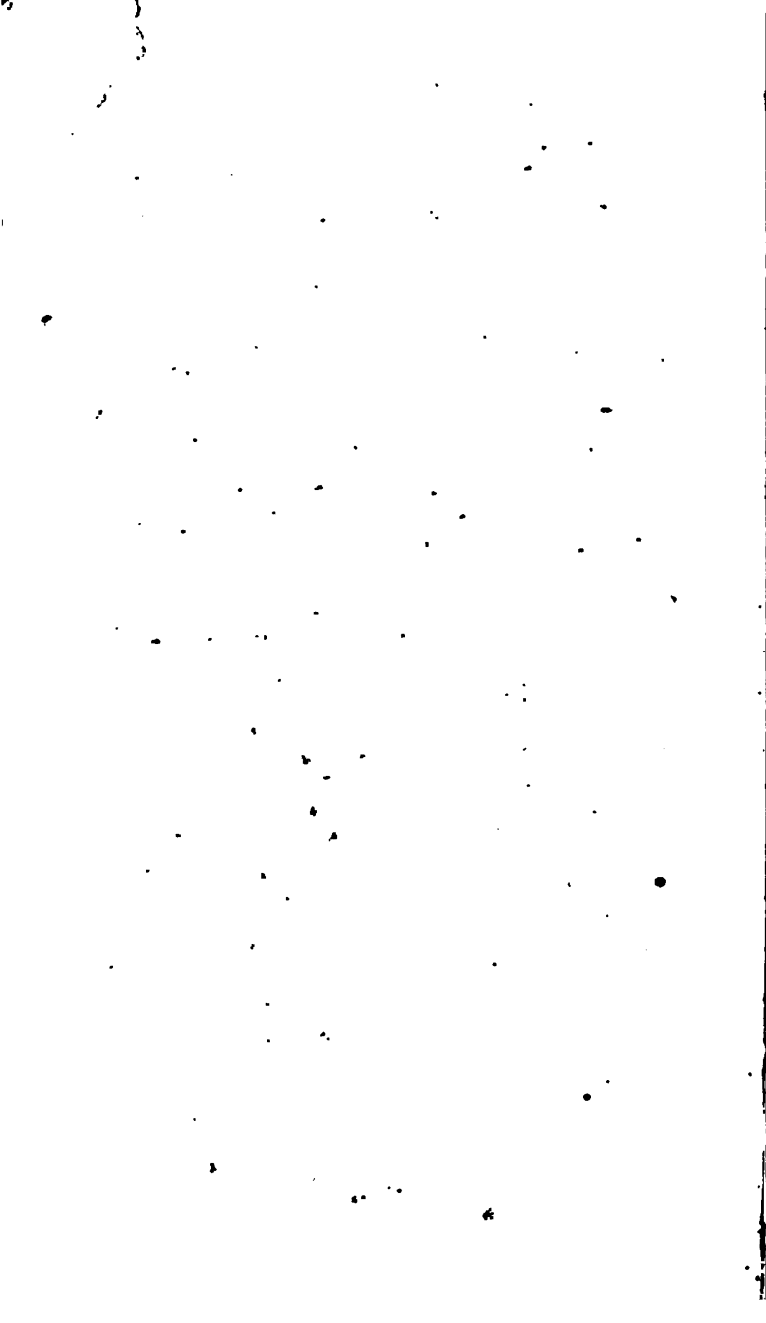
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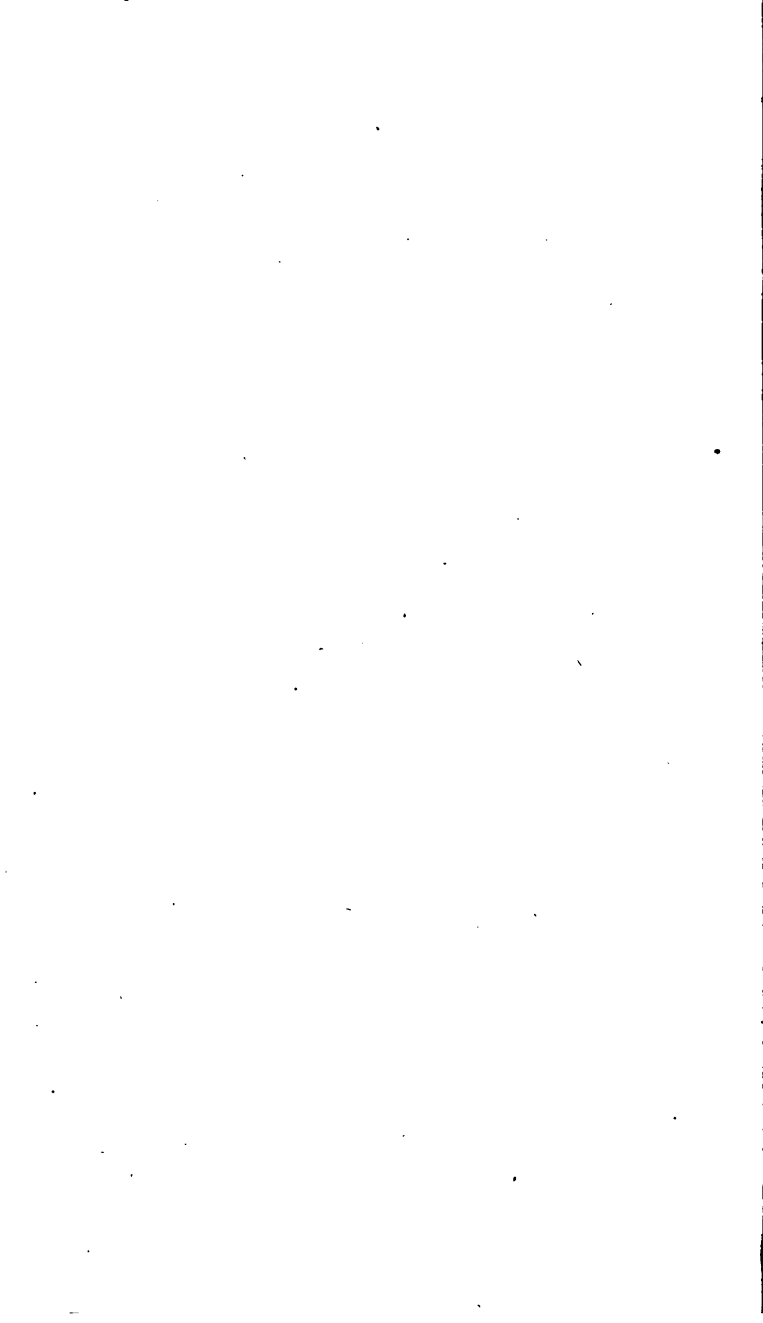












**INTRODUCTION**  
**TO**  
**GREEK PROSODY.**  
**IN THREE PARTS.**  
**• WITH AN**  
**APPENDIX**  
**ON THE**  
**METRES OF HORACE.**

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*ADAPTED TO THE USE OF BEGINNERS.*

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**BY P. WILSON, LL. D.**

Professor of the Greek and Latin Languages, &c.  
in Columbia College.

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Πηγοῖσι μέλοισι ἀδαπάνας τίρψω φρίνας. *Eur. Or. 1176.*

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**BE IT REMEMBERED**, That on the twenty-fifth day of July, in the thirty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, *Peter Wilson*, LL. D. of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words and figures following, to wit: "Introduction to Greek Prosody. In three parts. With an Appendix on the Metres of Horace. Adapted to the use of beginners. By P. Wilson, LL. D. Professor of the Greek and Latin languages, &c. in Columbia College. Πρῶτοι μὲν οὖν ἀδακνύμεν τὴν φωνήν. Eur. Or. 1176."

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CHARLES CLINTON,  
*Clerk of the District of New-York.*

## PREFACE.



**T**HIS treatise is the result of necessity, not the offspring of choice. The candidates for the Freshman Class in Columbia College, were enjoined to render themselves masters of Greek Prosody, previous to admission. This regulation could not be complied with, unless the teachers were furnished with the means of preparation. To answer this purpose, the treatise was composed. The subject is encumbered with difficulties, which have never been clearly and fully elucidated: and the works which have been published with that view, were, most of them, inaccessible to the author. Hephæstion's treatise, which

is the most important of them all, could not be procured in this country: in England it was very scarce, until the publication of Gaisford, which has very lately appeared, and has not, it is believed, yet reached America. Clarke, Morell, and Seale, were the author's only guides. The first did not write professedly on the subject, and presents us only with a few general observations; the second is obscure, and full of typographical errors, at least in the edition quoted in this work; and the third treats the subject partially.

Most of the typographical errors, it is presumed, will be easily observed and corrected. The Printer, being unacquainted with the language, could not, with all his care, avoid committing errors.

The indulgence of the learned is solicited for errors, owing to the inadvertence of the author. These, though it

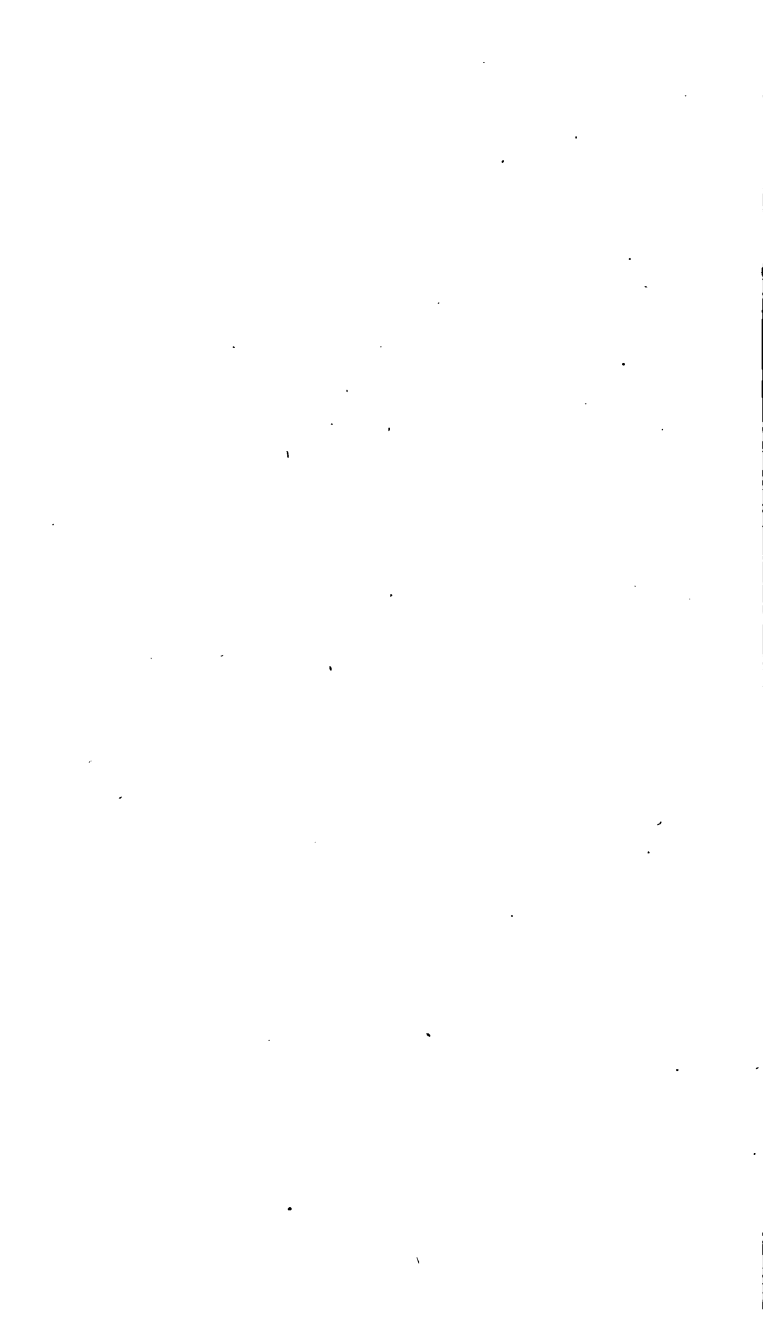
## PREFACE.

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is hoped they are not numerous, will be carefully corrected, when noticed by himself, or pointed out by others, if ever a second edition issue from the press. Such other improvements as friendship may suggest, will be kindly received, and carefully attended to by the

AUTHOR.

*New-York, July, 1811.*



# INTRODUCTION TO GREEK PROSODY.



## PART I.

### DEFINITIONS.

**P**ROSODY is that part of grammar, which shows the proper accent and length of syllables, and right pronunciation of words.

The space occupied in uttering or pronouncing a syllable, is called its time.

In Greek, the vowels η and ω are naturally long, ε and ο short, α, ι, and υ are called doubtful; and are in some words always long, and in some always short, as *πάτηρ, κρᾶτηρ, πολύς, ακτίς, πολύς, ορχῦς*.

A vowel is said to be common, which in the same syllable may at pleasure be made either long or short, as *ανηρ, ισος, υδωρ*. Of the latter, in Greek there are very few.

Double consonants are such as may be, and sometimes are resolved into two single consonants; as, ζ, ξ, ψ.

The proper diphthongs are αι, αυ, ει, ου, οι, ευ.



The improper are α, η, ω, ηυ, υι, αυ.

The mutable are αι, αυ, οι; and the immutable are ει, ευ, ου.

The consonants are divided into mutes and semivowels.

The mutes are divided into smooth, π, κ, τ; middle, β, γ, δ; and aspirated, φ, χ, θ.

The semivowels are the double letters, ζ, ξ, ψ; the liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ, and σ.

Of these letters are formed syllables; and of syllables, disposed in proper order, feet are formed.

A syllable is said to be long, which contains two times, or is equivalent to two short syllables; or takes up in pronunciation, as long time as is employed in pronouncing two short syllables: thus, η is equivalent to a double ε or ει; ω to oo or a double ο. The same is to be understood of ā, ī, ū, where they are naturally long, as in the words δευτερά, τιμή, νικᾶν, ψύχῃ, ὀμνῦμι, ὀμνῦ, πορνῦ, δαίνῦ, and such like.

When therefore a vowel naturally long, is made short before another vowel, one of the short vowels forming the long vowel, must be supposed to be struck off, as for example, τειχῇ must be pronounced τεχι, and χερσιν must be pronounced as if written χερσῖ.

## OF FEET.

A foot is composed of two or more syllables, having a strict regard to time.

There are three kinds of feet: some are dissyllables, others trissyllables, and others are of four syllables.\*

The feet of two syllables are four.

The *Pyrrichius*<sup>a</sup> consists of two short syllables; as θῦς.

The *Spondæus* consists of two long syllables; as ψυχῇ.

The *Iambus* consists of a short and a long syllable; as θῖα.

The *Trocheus*<sup>b</sup> consists of a long and a short syllable; as σῶμα.

(a) Called also Dibrachys, Paríambus, Hegemon.

(b) Otherwise, Choreus (hence Choriambus) Lat. Rotulus.

The feet of three syllables are eight.

The *Tribrachys*<sup>a</sup> consists of three short syllables; as πῶλῆμος.

The *Molossus*<sup>b</sup> consists of three long syllables; as εὐχῶλη.

The *Dactylus*<sup>c</sup> consists of a long and two short syllables; as σῶματά.

The *Anapaustus*<sup>d</sup> consists of two short and a long syllable; as βᾶσῖλῆς.

The *Bacchius*<sup>e</sup> consists of a short and two long syllables; as ἄνασσῆ.

The *Antibacchius*<sup>f</sup> consists of two long and a short syllable; as μᾶντιῦμα.

\* If the nature of things be considered, there can be no feet of four syllables; since no word can be found, which is not formed by the union or mixture of simple feet; as, of two Pyrrhies is formed a proceleusmatic; of two spondees, a dispondæus; of a choree and iambus, a choriambus, &c.

The *Amphibrachys* consists of a short, a long, and a short syllable; as θᾶλασσα.

The *Amphimacer*<sup>h</sup> consists of a long, a short, and a long syllable; as δισπότης.

- (a) Otherwise Brachysyllabus, Triorchion, Pygmon, Chorius.
- (b) ————— Hippius, Chanus.
- (c) ————— Politicus.
- (d) ————— Antidactylus.
- (e) ————— Oenotrius, Tripodius, Pariambus.
- (f) ————— Palimbacchius, Latius, Saturnius, Pompeius.
- (g) ————— Scolius, Janius.
- (h) ————— Fescennius, but more commonly Creticus.

When one simple foot, twice repeated, forms a compound foot, it is called *Syzygia*. This term, however, properly speaking, applies only to the junction of unequal feet, as a *Trochee* with an *Iambus*; but if the feet be alike, it is called *Dipodia*, or by some *Tautopodia*. By these means feet are made to include from four to eight times; hence by grammarians, have been formed the following sixteen feet of four syllables.

*Proceleusmaticus*, consists of four short syllables; as πῶλεμος.

*Dispondeus*, consists of four long syllables; as σὺνδελῆυσω.

*Diiambus*, consists of two *Iambi*; as ἱπιδᾶτης.

*Ditrocheus*, consists of two *Trochees*; as δύστηχημα.

*Choriambus*, consists of a *Trocheus* and *Iambus*; as σῶφροςσῆνῃ.

*Antisphaustus*, consists of an *Iambus* and *Trocheus*; as ἄμαρτημα.

*Ionicus a majore*, consists of a *Spondæus* and *Pyrrichius*; as κῶσμητόρᾱ.

*Ionicus a minore*, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Spondæus*; as πλεῖνικῆς.

*Pæon primus*, consists of a *Trochæus* and *Pyrrichius*; as Αρεῶλογός.

*Pæon secundus*, consists of an *Iambus* and *Pyrrichius*; as Ανᾶξις.

*Pæon tertius*, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Trochæus*; as ἀνᾶδημᾱ.

*Pæon quartus*, consists of a *Pyrrichius* and *Iambus*; as θῆῶγῖνῆς.

*Epitritus primus*, consists of an *Iambus* and *Spondæus*; as ἄμαρετῶλῆ.

*Epitritus secundus*, consists of a *Trochæus* and *Spondæus*; as ἀνδρεφόντης.

*Epitritus tertius*, consists of a *Spondæus* and *Iambus*; as Εὐρεσθῖνῆς.

*Epitritus quartus*,\* consists of a *Spondæus* and *Trochæus*; as λωβητήρᾱ.

(a) From the solution of the long syllable, other feet are formed of equal quantity, called

*Mesomacros*; as δολιχόσκιος.

*Pariambus*; as πᾶντολετορα.

*Hegemocolius*; as περιβοήτος.

The conjunction of two feet is called *Basis*, the foundation of every verse.

A verse is a certain number of feet joined together, and disposed according to a certain order.

The least verse is a *Dimeter*, the greatest a *Hexa-*

*meter.* The measurement proceeds either by single feet, called *Monopodia*, or by two feet taken together, called *Dipodia*. But the measurement by double feet, rarely proceeds beyond a *Trimeter*.

A verse is called *Dimeter*, *Trimeter*, *Tetrameter*, *Pentameter*, *Hexameter*, from the number of feet, or *Syzygies*, (conjunctions).

A part of a verse, where the conjunctions are entire, is called *Colon*, (a member); where imperfect, *Comma*.

*Colon*, Ηφαιστε | σοι | δε χρεη | μελειν—

*Comma*, Εγω δ' απολ | μος—αμι—

Or by single feet, as,

*Colon*, Τις ει | αν, Δανα | οι ιμα—δακρυα | —Il. A. 42.

*Comma*, Μηνι α | ιιδε δε | α—.

When a verse is complete, it is called *Acatalectus*;

When a syllable is wanting, it is named *Catalectus*.

If a foot be wanting, it is called *Brachycatalectus*;

But if there be a supernumerary foot or syllable, it is called *Hypercatalectus*, or *Hypermeter*.

*Rhythmus*, Rhythm is that peculiar movement of the notes in music, or of the syllables in poetry, which is imitated by the beating of a drum, or striking the fingers on a board.

Rhythm may exist without metre or verse, but the latter cannot be without the former. Metre or verse regards the division of feet, rhythm has reference to the sound.

By transposing the words, the measure of the verse will not be changed, the rhythm will.

## OF FIGURES.

Figures are either of words or of verse.

The figures of a word are, *Apostrophe*, *Cæsura*, *Synæresis*, *Diæresis*, and *Tmesis*.

1. By *Apostrophe*, the vowels *α*, *ε*, *ι*, *ο*, and the diphthongs *αι*, *οι*, are struck out when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong; but this elision takes place, or is omitted by the Greek poets at pleasure. Thus, *Hom. Il. Γ. 204.*

Ω γυναι, η μαλα τῷτο ἱπὸς νημερτὶς ἱεπὶς.

Here the *ο* in *τῷτο* suffers no elision, in imitation of the ancients, who pronounced the following word *ωἱπὸς* or *υἱπὸς*.

In many other instances, the elision is made and noted by an apostrophe; as *Hom. Δ. 44.*

Αἱ γὰρ ὑπ' ἡελίῳ τε καὶ ὕραϊν' ἀστειροῖσι.

Vowels and diphthongs are even thrown out, frequently before consonants; as,

Παρ' δε, Κεφαλληνῶν ἀμφὶ σιχρὲς ὕκ ἀλαπαδῆναι. *Il. Δ. 330.*

*Παρ' δε* is here used for *παρα δε*, and,

Sometimes the first vowel of the following word is struck out; as *ᾠ' γαθι* for *ᾠ ἀγαθι*, *ᾠ' ναξ*, for *ᾠ ἀναξ*, *ᾠ' ἰθρῶπι* for *ᾠ ἀνθρῶπι*.

2. *Cæsura*, is the name given to a figure, by which a short syllable cut off from the end of a word is made long. This happens among the Greeks after

the first, second, third, and sometimes even after the fifth foot, as *Hom. Il. Γ. 230.*

Ἰδομενεὺς δ' ἐτεράθεν ἐνὶ Κρητέσσι, θεῶς ὡς.

Here the *ο*, though naturally short, is prolonged, in consequence of the stress necessarily laid upon the last syllable of *Θεῶς*, in the metrical pronunciation of the line, by which the *ο* is read, as if it was doubled.

3. *Synæresis*, *Synecphonesis*, *Synizesis* or *Syzeuxis* is the contraction of two syllables into one; as *τειχε* for *τειχι*. An instance of this is found in *Hom. Il. A. 15.*

Χρῦσειν αἰῶ σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ ἑλίσσεντο παῖτάς Ἀχαιῆς.

4. *Dieresis* is the resolution of one syllable into two; as *αῖσσω* for *αισσω*.

5. *Tmesis* divides a word into two parts, another word intervening; as *ἐν δὲ τινα* for *ἐντινα δὲ*.

The figures of verse are *Antipodia*, *Brachycatalexis*, *Catalexis*, *Hypercatalexis*, *Dialysis* and *Synapheia*.

*Antipodia*, is where one foot is put for another, as a Spondee for a Dactyl in the fifth place of an hexameter verse—*γενεαὶ μεροπων Ανθρωνπων*, *Il. A. 250.* an Iambus for a Spondee, *ὅς ηδη*, *Il. A. 70*, &c.

*Brachycatalexis*, *Catalexis*, and *Hypercatalexis*, will be understood from the definition of the different species of verse, where these figures are used.

*Dialysis* is a figure at the end of a verse, by which one part of a word is connected with the preceding, and the other with the beginning of the following line; as

—επ' ὠραν' αἰθι—

ρος δια μεσον. Sapp. 1.

This happens very frequently in the choric verses.

τας καλλιδιφρα Αἴα

ναιας————Eurip. Hec. 467, 468.

*Synapheia* is the connexion, or linking of verses together, so as to make them run on in continuation, as if not divided into separate verses; in consequence of which connexion, the initial syllable of a following verse has an influence on the final syllable of the preceding.

It was particularly in the *Anapestic* and *Ionic a minore*, that the *Synapheia* prevailed.

## OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

The principal measures are nine.

<i>Dactylic,</i>	}	composed of simple feet.
<i>Anapestic,</i>		
<i>Iambic,</i>		
<i>Trochaic,</i>		

<i>Ionic a majore,</i>	}	formed of compound feet.
—— <i>a minore,</i>		
<i>Choriambic,</i>		
<i>Antispastic,</i>		
<i>Pæonic,</i>		

These take their names sometimes from the number of feet they contain, as, *Octonarius*, *Senarius*, among the Latins; *Hexameter*, *Pentameter*, *Tetrameter*, *Trimeter*, *Dimeter*, among the Greeks; some-



times from the inventors, as, *Phalæcian*, *Sotadic*; from those who most frequently used them, as, *Asclepiadic*, *Aristophanean*, *Sapphic*, *Anacreontic*, *Alcaic*, *Hippionactic*; sometimes from the predominating foot or measure, as, *Dactylic*, *Anapestic*, *Iambic*, &c. from their use, as, *Priapeian*:

From their suffering mutilation, as, *Scazon*, *Choliambus*:

From the combination of like feet, as, *Periodic*:

From a certain mixture of different feet, as *Prosodiac*:

There are innumerable others, which from the irregular mixture of feet, are called *Asynartete*, or *Inconnectible*.

The consideration and investigation of the different species of verse is reserved for the second part.

## GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

A syllable naturally short, as *κος*, ending in a consonant, followed by another consonant, either in the same, or in a different word, becomes long by position; as, *κοσμος νηες*.

Ἰπποι δ' ἐν πεδίῳ κοσμος, νῆες δὲ θαλάσσης. *Hom. epig. εἰς οἶκον τῶν Φρατορῶν. L. 2.*

A syllable naturally short, ending in a short vowel, followed by two consonants in the same word, as *τέκνον*, *ἄτεκνος*, &c. in heroic verse, may be long by its position, though the same syllable would be short in

prose, as appears from the *Iambics* of the *Tragic* and *Comic* writers;

Ὀκτώ· αταρ μητρὸς ἐνάτη ἦν, ἣ τέκε τέκνον Il. B. 313.

18, ὦ τέκνον μοι, σπῖνδι, καὶ χοῶς τάφῳ. Eurip.  
*Orestes*. L. 124.

A syllable naturally short, ending with a short vowel, as *τις*, when the next following word begins with two consonants, may be long by that position; as,

Καίόμεναί τε δικά, τὰς τε τρεῖ, ἰσχυμένός περ Il.  
A. 553.

The last syllable of every verse is not, as it is usually called, common, but always long, on account of the pause necessary at the end of a verse. Hence, in *Anapaestic* verse alone, the last syllable must naturally close with a long vowel or with two consonants; because the Anapæst commencing with two short and ending in a long syllable, requires a stronger pressure of the voice in pronunciation, than any other foot. The syllable must therefore be either long, or the sentiment be concluded with the verse, in order to compensate the allowance made for the pause in other verses.

Not only at the end of a verse, but also at the end of a word, on account of the pause with which the word is ended, a syllable otherwise short, becomes long: for the Greeks pronounced every syllable more fully, and with a longer breathing than the Latins. This appears by there being frequently no elision made, when two vowels meet.

This practice is more rarely imitated by the Latins.

Αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βελος ἰχειυκὲς ἰφίης. Il. A. 51.

Here the syllable *ος* in *βελος* is pronounced as if the *σ* was doubled. This happens particularly in Cæsura, because there a stronger pronounciation is natural and necessary; but it may happen without Cæsura, if the consonant be naturally harsh, usually doubled, or be followed by an Aspirate; as,

Αλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρίῳ, καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκεν ὀμῶμαι, Il. A. 233.

Ἦπασαν· αὐτὰρ οἱ Προΐτος κακ' ἐμήσατο θυμῷ. Il. Z. 157.

Μῆναι ἐπιρχόμενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσαν ἅπασις. Il. A. 535.

Πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος, ὃ, τῇ νοήτεις. Il. A. 543.

A syllable otherwise short, though not at the end of a word, may become long by the roughness of the consonant closing the syllable; which is pronounced as if double; thus,

Ἄρεις, Ἄρεις, βροτολοιγὲ, μισαιφόνε, τειχισιπλῆτα. Il. E. 31.

The roughness and harshness of the letter *ρ* which is very easily doubled, produces this effect, and renders the first syllable in this verse long.

On account of an aspirate at the beginning of a word, the preceding vowel which terminates the foregoing word, though short by nature, is sometimes long: for the spiritus asper was often pronounced like a consonant, or like the *Æolic Digamma*; as,

Οὔτε ποτ' εἰς πόλεμον ἄμα λαῷ θωρηχθῆναι, II. A. 226.

In this line, the terminating syllable *ον* in *πολεμον* is long, because the next syllable begins with an aspirate, which adds force to the pronunciation, and operates as a *consonant*.

Αἰδέσιος τέ μοι ἴσσι, φίλε ἑκυεῖ, δεινός τε. II. Γ. 172.

In this line, the *ε* in *φίλε*, and the same letter terminating *ἑκυε* is pronounced as if followed by a consonant, and the *δ* in *δεινός* is pronounced double; thus,

φιλεῖωεκυε δ δεινός or φιλεφφ εκυεδ δεινός τε.

Some diphthongs also were pronounced as if preceded by an aspirate, or as if the preceding consonant were doubled; thus, *δικος*, *twicus*; *δίνος*, *winus*; hence the preceding syllable, though short by nature, becomes long.

Πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆος· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπιμείλια δάσω. II. I. 147.

*Poetic licence* does not consist in the confounding of quantity; but in rendering syllables long in a certain position, and by a fixed analogy, which are naturally short.

Syllables naturally long admit of no *Poetic licence*, as *νίκη*, *τίμη*, *ψυχή*, *χεῦρος*, &c.

N. B. Among the *Doric* writers we find indeed *ταῖς αὐταῖς*, *ταῖς ἀνθρώπων*, *ταῖς βελᾶς*, &c. but this is accounted for on different principles: the writer is using a different language, not a licence peculiar to poets.

Two vowels meeting in a word, though in prose, not considered as forming a diphthong by the rapidity

of pronunciation in verse, are frequently sounded as one vowel, and make but one syllable; as,

Ἔως ὁ ταῦθ' ἄρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, Il. A. 193. where the word ἔως must be read ἔς.

Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήνιε· τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ, Il. A. 247. where *ie* in ἐμήνιε is pronounced as *i*, or rather *je*; for the *i* in μνήω has the penult long.

Οἱ βριάρων καλεῖσσι Θιοὶ, ἄνδρες δὲ τι πάντες, Il. A. 403. where βριάρων is pronounced βριαρων.

Διογενὴς Πηλείως υἱὸς Πόδας ὠκύς Ἀχιλλεύς. Il. A. 489. where Πηλείως is pronounced Πηλως.

Γινώσκειαι δ' εἰ καὶ θεσπεσίη πόλιν ἐκ ἀλαπάξεις, Il. B. 367. where εἰς is pronounced η.

The vowel *o*, *Athenaeus* observes, was anciently used for a *diphthong*, *Ath. lib. ii. c. 5*, or perhaps with more propriety it might be said that the *o* which stood originally for both the long and short vowel, was in some instances, even after the invention of the *ω* by *Simonides*, pronounced long like the *ω*, which will account for the following lines, *Hom. Il. A. 342*.

Τοῖς ἄλλοις.—ἧ γὰρ ὄγ' ὀλοῇσι φρεσὶ θύει. Il. A. 342.

Ἐκτορα δ' αὐτὲ μείναι ὀλοή Μοῖρ' ἐπέδθησαν, Il. χ. 5. ὀλοῇσι must be read ὀλωῇσι, or ὀλῃῃσι, or ὀλωῃσι.

In both these lines the verse is deficient, unless *o* be made long, considered as a diphthong *u* or an *Æolic digamma* be supposed to intervene. But this defect may have been intentional, and designed to express a most vehement emotion.

## RULES.

The quantity of doubtful vowels in the former syllables of words, is known ten different ways.

1. From *Position*.
2. From a *Vowel before a Vowel*.
3. From *Contraction*.
4. From *Dialect*.
5. From *Derivation*.
6. From *Composition*.
7. From *Increment*.
8. From *Usage or Authority*.
9. From *the last Syllable*.
10. From *Accent*.

*Rule 1.* A short vowel before two single consonants, or one double, either in the same, or in different words, is almost always long; as,

Πολλὰς δ' ἰφθίμης ψυχὰς αἰεὶ πρόϊωψεν. Il. A. 3.

Καί μιν, &c. Ib. 201.

Ἐξέτο, &c. Il. B. 42.

——— αὖτε ζεύς, Il. A. 279.

Ὡδὲ γὰρ ἐξέρω, &c. Il. A. 212.

——— μὴδὲ ξίφος εἰλεῖο χεῖρι. Il. A. 210.

Υψὲ ἐπὶ ψαμαθῆ, &c. Il. A. 486.

*Exception.* But a short vowel which closes a word, followed by a double consonant, or two single consonants beginning the next word, is sometimes short; as,

αὖ Οἷ τε ζακύνθον. Il. B. 634.

b ——— ηδε Σκαμανδρον. Il. E. 774.

c Φιλει δ', ως κε ζωης. Theocrit. xxix. 20.

(a) Some however suppose, that *Homer* wrote Σακυνθον.

(b) And Καμανδρον, as μιλακος for σμιλακος in *Eurip. Bac.* 702; and μαραγδος for σμαραγδος.

(c) But some in this instance read ζαης or ζοης, as ζωη is found for ζων in *Herodotus*. But this is not necessary: for we read in verse 5, ζωης as ζωιας.

It has been also thought ως κε may be a *spondee* before a double consonant, and that ζωης may be read contracted for ζης, as λαω, λω, λης, *Ib.* But this cannot be, a *spondee* being inadmissible except in the first place, in that *kind* of verse.

When two liquids, or two other consonants, which may begin a syllable, follow one formed by a short vowel, that syllable is frequently made short by the *Dramatic* and *Lyric* poets, more rarely by the *Epic* writers.

Ητε και απ—αλα—μνον. *Hes. Erga και ημ. Bib. a. 20.*

—— γαμψ ανδρα με—μνημενον ειναι. *Solon.*

Ειρε—τριαν. *Hom. B. 537.*

Αιγυ—πλιων ανδρων. *Od. ξ. 263.*

——ακρον δακτυ—λον κατα δακνω. *Batr. 45\**

ται αλφα—κτυλ—ιδες εντι. *Theocr. 4. 52.*

—— λαοστος Ηλε—κτεν—ανος. *Hes. Scut. Herc. cul. 3.*

Therefore *generally*; a short vowel before a mute followed by a liquid, may be considered either as terminating the syllable, which will of course be short, or as sounded in the same syllable with the following consonants, and then it will be long; as,

\* This line is differently arranged in some copies.

Μιτρε—α δι τευχε θείοισι, το γαρ μετρον ειν αριτον.  
*Phocil.* 188. 92. So also,

Γεινατο δ' αυ Κυκλ—ωπας. *Hes.* θ. 139.

——σπηλυγγα φυγαι ελο—οιο Κυ—κλωπος. *Theocr.*  
16. 53.

Πληγαις πρεσσωπον φαλα—κροι εξωδηματα. *Eurip.*  
*Cycl.* 226.

——πρεστα φαλακρ—α πιλει. *Ep.*

——Μελιδωνευς αγρυ—πιος ηρας. *Theoc.* 24. 104.

Ουδαμα νιν συνιβα τοι αγρυπν—ησαι δι ιρωτα. *Theoc.*  
10. 10.

A short vowel before the slender consonants π, κ, τ, or before the aspirates φ, χ, θ, followed by any liquid; and likewise before β, γ, δ, followed by ς, always closes a short syllable among the *Comic* poets; as, before πλ, —πᾶν ὄπλιαν την εμην *Arist.* *Plut.* 951, thus πᾶν—πλος *Αργείων στρατος* *Æsch.* *Sept. ap. Theb.* 59. But in *Homer*, the first syllable in σπλιζω, σπλον, is always 'long; before πν *Ar.* *Pl.* 821—πε—*Pl.* 28; before κλ *Ib.* 356-7; κμ *Ib.* 256—κν *Nub.* 385—κε *Eccl.* 274; before τλ *Pl.* 477—τμ—Δυσπότμε μεινον Αδωνι. *Bion.* 43—τν *Ran.* 337—τε *Pl.* 515; before φλ *Pl.* 15—φν *Ib.* 213. *Theoc.* 1. 113; before χλ, as πολλε μανο—χλε *Theocr.* 15. 5; before χμ, ἐπ' α δραχμων *Theocr.* 15. 19; before χν *Arist.* *pañ.* 544. so *Theoc.* 10. 37. φαια δι τευχια; before χς, *Pl.* 484; before θλ, *Orph.* 880;—θμ *Ar.* *Pl.* 759, so αργυροειδε ταθμα\* *Od.* η. 89—

\* Some editions have αργυροει.



9, *Met.* 1437.— $\theta\epsilon$ , *L.* 708; before  $\beta\epsilon$ , *Pl.* 564— $\gamma\epsilon$ , *Ib.* 224— $\delta\epsilon$ , *Ib.* 49.

A short vowel before the intermediate consonants  $\beta$ ,  $\gamma$ ,  $\delta$ , with any liquid following, except  $\epsilon$  alone, never terminates a short syllable. This rule is common to the writers both of *Tragedy* and *Comedy*; thus:

Before  $\beta\lambda$ , *Ar. Pl.* 117, *Eurip. Hec.* 354;\* before  $\gamma\mu$ , *Ar. Pl.* 960; *Eurip. Hec.* 230; before  $\delta\iota$  and  $\delta\mu$ , *Ar. Eq.* 768. *Eurip. Hec.* 23.

The passages in *Aristophanes* which contradict these rules must of consequence be erroneous.

In *Homer* a word of two syllables must never be so divided, that the first may end in a short vowel, when followed by a mute or a liquid; as *Il.* *Z.* 479, for  $\iota\pi\eta\sigma\iota\ \pi\alpha\tau\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ , read  $\epsilon\pi\omega\iota\ \pi\alpha\tau\rho\epsilon\varsigma$ .

Sometimes also a short vowel before a single liquid, which is usually pronounced with a sort of double sound, is made long: or, in other words, the liquids  $\lambda$ ,  $\mu$ ,  $\nu$ ,  $\epsilon$ , among the *Ionians* admitted before them the sound of a *Vau*, and the Poets were hence led to lengthen a short vowel before the liquids in imitation of this pronunciation. Thus  $\lambda$  in *Il.* *E.* 34.  $\mu$  in *Il.* *χ.* 407.  $\nu$  in *Il.* *δ.* 274. and  $\epsilon$  in *Il.* *β.* 773. As in  $\iota\omega\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\lambda\iota\tau\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\eta\chi\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\psi\alpha\nu$ , the liquids were sounded as if written  $\epsilon\omega\lambda\alpha\beta\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\omega\lambda\iota\tau\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon$ ,  $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\eta\chi\epsilon\nu$ ,  $\epsilon\omega\epsilon\psi\iota\alpha\nu$ , &c.

\* This line quoted from *Eurip.* either has an *Anapæst* in the 4th place, or  $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\nu\omega\iota\varsigma$  should be substituted for  $\pi\alpha\rho\theta\epsilon\nu\omega\iota\sigma\iota$ .

And among the *Attics*, words beginning with *ϕ* were uttered with a double sound. See *Arist. N.* 344, 416. *Eq.* 543, 546, and 796. *Ves.* 1487. *Eur. Ion.* 522. *Elec.* 772. *Hiph.* 459. *Æsch. Pr.* 1031.

Δωρα παρ' Αἰῶλυ—pronounced Αἰουλυ. *Od. K.* 36.

Αυτῆς δ' ἰλῶρια τιυχὶ κυνισσιν—*Il. A.* 4.\*

Sometimes *σ*, though followed by another consonant, shortens the syllable; being cut off at the end, or even in the middle of a word, and therefore forming no position.

Ὡρῇ ἰσπικρῇ κρωζεῖ πολυφῶνός κῶρωνη. *Aratus.*

Here the *σ* in πολυφῶν~~ος~~ is cut off for the sake of the verse, so as to form no position. This sometimes happens among the *Latins*; as, Delphinus jacet haud nimis lustratus nitore. *Cic. in Arat.*

## II. A VOWEL BEFORE A VOWEL.

A short vowel before another vowel is short; but a doubtful vowel before another vowel is not necessarily short as it is in *Latin*.

—Πολύαικος πολεμοιο. *Il. A.* 165.

Long vowels and diphthongs may be shortened at pleasure, when the following word begins with a vowel or diphthong, as Ωρῇ *εἰ* κερειῇ, *οτι*. *Il. B.* 471.

But this practice, in *Trochaic* and *Iambic* verse, is never admitted among the *Attic* writers.

\* Some copies have αὐτῆς, δ' ἰλλ.

## III. CONTRACTION.

Every syllable by *contraction*, or *Crasis*, becomes long, whether the contraction be made in a single word, or in different words.

Αυτὰς οὐ συλα πᾶμα φαρτρῆς. *Il. Δ.* 116.

—δίκτε μιν ἱα. *Il. B.* 420.

Παρειμι δ' ἄκωνι *Soph. An.* 282.

Ὡς τι δια τῶν τ' ἄγαθ' ἀνθρώπους ἔχουσιν. *Eur. Bac.* 285.

Ὡς αν το λοιπον τᾶ μ' ανακταρ ευτειβειν. *Ib. Tro.* 85.

Yet *κρεα* by *aphoc.* for *κρεατα*, and *γρεα* in like manner formed from *γρεατα* are short. *Il. A.* 324. *Ar. Ran.* 56, &c.

*Note.* The *Crasis* in the last example from *Eurip.* seems to be peculiar to the Article; other words suffer a simple *Apostrophe*.

## IV. DIALECT.

The *Doric* α used for η is long.

Εντοσθεν δε γυνᾱ. *Theocr.* 1. 32.

Κεκλυσμενοι αἰδῆ καῶ. *Ib.* 27.

The *Æolic* α is short.

Δενε' ἴθι νυμφᾱ φίλῃ—*Il. Γ.* 130.

But *Æolic* genitives in αο and αων have the α long.

Μυστᾱων θ' αἰ ἀειδον. *Il. A.* 604.

—ὅπ' Αἰνείᾱο δαμεντι. *Il. E.* 559.

The *Æolic* and *Poetic* third person plural of the

first *Aorist*, has the penult short; as, ἔτυφᾶσαν for ἐτυψαν.

The *Ionic* α in the penult of the perfect is short; as, γεγάα, ἄως, ἱεᾶα, διδᾶα, πιφᾶα.

But μεμαως in the oblique cases, declined with an α in the penult, has the α in the penult long, the consonant *vau* being considered as inserted after it; as,

Λαοὶ θορησσοντο μεμῶτες ἐγχειησι. *Il. B.* 818.

Whereas μεμαως, declined with an ω, follows the general rule; as,

Εν θυμῷ μεμαωτες ἀλεξομεν ἀλλήλοισι. *Il. Γ.* 9.

The *Ionic* α is short in the third person plural of the passive, and in the second person singular of the first *Aorist* middle; as,

Οἱ δὲ οὖν ἰᾶται. *Il. Γ.* 134.—πολλοὶ διδμηᾶτο κῆροι. *Ib.* 183.

—χευσιον δ' εἰς ἐξᾶο διφρον. *Call. Dia.* 111.

But the *Ionic* α in verbs in αω, when a long syllable precedes it, and in the third person plural of verbs in μι is long; as,

Εἰπερ γὰρ θυμῷ γε μενεινᾶα πολέμιζεν. *Il. T.* 164.

—και μειζονες ἄλλοι ἰᾶσι. *Il. γ.* 168.

But if a short vowel precedes, the α is short; as, Ουχ ὀρᾶας. *Il. H.* 448.

The doubtful vowels α and υ are shortened by the *Attics*; as, αμυνᾶθω, φθινῦθω. *Eurip. I. A.* 910.—*Odyss.* Π. 145. Hence θυγατρῆς used by the *Bæotians* for θυγατρῆς has the α short.

The old *Attic* dialect used by the *Tragic* writers,

differed very little from the *Ionic*; but the *Ionians* doubled the  $\sigma$  at pleasure; a liberty never indulged by the *Attic* writers not even in *Tragedy* much less in *Comedy*.

The *Attic* termination in  $\omega$  is of the same quantity with the *Ionic*  $\omega\omega$ , as  $\nu\omicron\mu\omega$ ,  $\nu\omicron\mu\omega\omega$ ; not so in the middle voice,  $\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\iota\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ ,  $\alpha\gamma\omega\gamma\iota\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ .

## V. DERIVATION.

Derivatives for the most part follow the quantity of their primitives; as,  $\text{H' } \mu\omicron\upsilon\tau' \acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\rho\eta \nu\iota\kappa\alpha\varsigma$ . *Il.* B. 370.— $\kappa\epsilon\chi\alpha\rho\eta\tau\alpha \nu\iota\kappa\eta$ . *Il.* H. 312.

Many of the supposed exceptions to this rule may be annihilated by showing the mode of derivation to be erroneous;—thus,  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$  is not from  $\mu\acute{\alpha}\nu\iota\alpha$ , but from  $\mu\epsilon\mu\eta\eta\alpha$ , or the  $\alpha$  may be made long by the double sound of the liquid  $\nu$ . So  $\Pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$  is not from  $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\upsilon$ , but from  $\pi\epsilon\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\alpha$ ,  $\nu\dot{\iota}\phi\alpha\varsigma$ ,  $\nu\dot{\iota}\phi\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\nu\dot{\iota}\phi\omicron\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , are not from  $\nu\dot{\iota}\phi\omega$ , but from the second *aorist*  $\epsilon\nu\dot{\iota}\phi\omicron\upsilon$ ;  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$  not from  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\upsilon$  or  $\kappa\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha$ , but from the second *aorist*  $\epsilon\kappa\acute{\iota}\gamma\omicron\upsilon$ .  $\alpha$  is long before  $\mu\alpha$  in verbal nouns derived from the first person singular of the perfect passive; as,  $\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ ,  $\theta\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ ,  $\phi\upsilon\rho\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha$ .

Although some celebrated grammarians think it preposterous that the derivative should in any case differ in quantity from the theme, or that different derivatives of the same verb should have different quantities; and others of equal celebrity, to avoid this supposed absurdity, form these derivatives from

different parts of the same verb, contrary to the general analogy: there really appears nothing irreconcilable to the practice of the best speakers and writers in all languages, in forming derivatives of a different quantity from their theme, or that different derivatives from the same theme should be different in quantity: nor any thing in the practice inconsistent with the nature of language which can never be reduced to a mathematical certainty.

Thus in *English* we find nouns and verbs of the same origin differently accented, or, if you please, differing in *Prosody*—*v.* cément, *s.* cément; *v.* escort, *s.* éscort; *v.* confiscate, *s.* confiscation; *v.* survey, *s.* súrvey; *v.* interfere, *s.* intérférence; *adj.* obdurate, *s.* óbduracy, &c. Though the pronunciation of some words of this kind may have arisen from a regard to perspicuity, or may have been adopted for the sake of distinction, others of them appear evidently to be the offspring of caprice, accident, or ignorance; from one or other of which many changes in all languages have originated.

## VI. COMPOSITION.

Compound words generally follow the quantity of the simples.—*ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τίμη καὶ κυδὸς ἀπηθόη. Il. B. 251.*  
*ἐνθαδ' ἀτίμος ἐνν. Il. A. 171.*

The privative particle *α* in composition is for the most part short.

Θερσίτης δ' ἐτι μᾶνος ἄμετρος ἔσται. *Il. B.* 212.

Ὅς ῥ' ἐπὶ φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἄκοσμα τε πολλὰ τε ἤδη. *Ib.* 213.

*Excerpt.* But in some words of more than three syllables it is sometimes long; as, *ἀθανατος*, *ἀκαματος*, and also in *ἄληκτος*, *ἄλοφος* and the like.

The *Particles* *δα*, *ζα*, *αἰ*, *εἰ*, *δυσ*, in composition are short; as, *Δεῖκναι ἐπὶ νότα δ᾿ ἄφρονας*. *Il. B.* 308. — *Κίλλην τε ζᾷειν*. *Il. A.* 38. — *Κοὺν ἄρ' ἔδεικτος ἀνδρῶν*. *Il. A.* 248. — *Θεὸν ἔρκευδα δῶρα*. *Il. Γ.* 65. — *ἐξ ἀνιμοῖο δῦσαις οὐρυμένοιο*. *Il. O.* 865.

Nouns also, and other parts of speech forming the first part of a compound, have their final doubtful vowel short; as, *αγχίνοος*, *αετὶθαλής*, *ἠδῦμελής*, &c.

*Παν* in the first part of a compound is short; as,

*Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πᾶνα ποτμος*. *Il. Ω.* 493. *Αἰετὶς πᾶναχαιῶν*. *Il. H.* 73. So also *απᾶν*, *προπᾶν*, *παμπᾶν*, &c.

From a kind of necessity however, where three short syllables concur, *παν* is sometimes long; as, *πᾶναπολῶ*. *Od. N.* 223. *Απᾶν* is long by *Cæsura*. *Theocr.* 22. 86.

*Υς*, *σὺς*, *πῦρ* in composition are short; as *Τεσσαεὶς ὡς ἐθρεψε σὺβωτης*. *Od. E.* 22. *Δίος ὕφραβος*. *Ib.* 48. *Ηνορέης σκηπτέχεϊ πῦραυγα κυκλὸν ἐλίσσων*. *Υμν. εἰς Ἀρτα.* 6.

*Eu* scarcely ever has the diphthong dissolved so as to make the last syllable short, though *ἠυκομος* has the *υ* short. See *Il. N.* 613. Where it is found otherwise, the passages are suspicious, and the *Dialysis* should be corrected.

*Eu* however may be made short before a vowel,

where the foregoing vowel cannot be cut off by apostrophe; read therefore,

Ὀφρα κε μιλίξαντ' εὐοινισοῖς ἐπιλωβαῖς. *Orph.* 601.

Μαιτὶ Εὐηρείδα. *Theocr.* 24, 70. *Il. E.* 76.

## INCREASE.

### VII. THE INCREASE OF NOUNS.

1. The *quantity* of the doubtful vowel in the last syllable of the nominative, remains for the most part unvaried in the other cases—γίγας, γίγαςι; τυψάς, τυψάσι; ἀψίς, ἰδος, ἰσι; φερκῦν, ὕιος, ζευγυῖς, ὕσι.

2. The *increase* of the fifth declension is short in neuters in α, ας, ας.

—ψυχή δ' ἐπὶ σωμαῶτος ἐπτη. *Hom. Βατρᾶχ.* 207.

Ἐδρη τι κρεῖσσιν τι. *Il. Θ.* 162.

—καὶ νεκτᾶρος ἐστὶ ἀπορροῆς. *Od. I.* 359.

3. Masculines and feminines in ας, in ας and λς (except κας and ψας), and most nouns in ξ and ψ (εας, θωρας, ιρας, κινδας, κορδας, οιας, φαιας, φινας excepted), have their increase short; as,

Παλλὰδ' Ἀθηναίην. *Il. A.* 200.

—κῆρις—μελᾶντος θανάτοιο. *Il. B.* 834. Ὀλβιῶν Ἀγαβῶν. *Dion.* 927.

—ἀνδρὸς μακᾶρος κατ' ἀρετῆν. *Il. A.* 68.

—βαθείης ἐξ ἄλλος ἐλθων. *Il. N.* 44.

Genitives in ανος, except ταλᾶνος and μελᾶντος, are long;



Ω, Τιτᾶνας ἐπιφνεις. *Hom. B. 274.*

—ἐναργεῖα Πᾶνος ἀκχεῖν. *Eph. L. 4.*

In the dative plural of nouns, whose penult in the genitive singular is long, α is long; as, γιγᾶσι, πᾶσι, τυψᾶσι; but in nouns that suffer *syncope* α is short; as, in ἀνδράσι, πατράσι, μητράσι—as, Ἀνδράσι παυροτεροῖσι. *Il. B. 122.*

Ι is short in the increase of nouns of the neuter gender; as, μελι; ὕτος, *Il. A. 249*; and also in masculines and feminines increasing in ιος, ιδος and ιτος.

Νυν δ' ἔκαθεν πολλός, *Il. E. 791*—μεμανὶ ἐρίδος καὶ αὐτῆς. *Ibid. 732.*

Ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβροτῆς, *Il. B. 389*—χαρῖτων μίαν ὀπλοτεράων. *Il. E. 267.*

Except αψις, κηλις, βαλβις, καρις, κλεις, κημις, κρηπις, νησις, σφραγις, with their compounds, also βατραχίς, κανονίς, πλοκαμίς, ραφανίς, σισαμίς, and other trisyllables, which have the two former syllables short. Ι is also long in nouns that have two terminations in the nominative; as, Δελφίνας, τε, κυνάς, τε, *Od. M. 97*—ἐπιδέρεται ἀκτίνεσσιν. *Od. A. 16.* And in monosyllables, except τισ and δις; as, ἵνα ταμὴ δια πασαν, *Il. P. 522*, and *Il. β. 2*—εἰνα λίτι καλυψαν, *Il. Σ. 352*—εῖνα παρ' ὀφθαλμον, *Il. E. 291*—πολιῆς ἐπὶ θίνα θαλασσοῦς, *Il. Δ. 248*—and likewise in nouns in ις, ιθος, in ιψ, ιπος; ἑξ, ιγος, or ικος;—as ὀρνίθος μὲν ἀμάρτε, *Il. ψ. 865*—φραξέει δὲ μιν, ῥιπεςσι, *Od. E. 256*—εὐθλοὶ τετιγεςσιν εὐκοτες, *Il. Γ. 151*—ζωστήρα διδὺ φοινίκι φαινον. *Il. Ζ. 219.* (αἰγίλιψ, excepted).

Thus also αἶξ, περδιξ, ραδιξ, σκανδιξ, σπαδιξ, φριξ,

with their compounds, and also the gentile nouns Γεργίθεις, Αιθίκες, Δεβρίκες, Θεμμίκες, Φοινίκεις, and according to some Θρηϊκες.

But nouns in ιψ, ιβος, and ιξ, ιχος, have their increase generally short; as, χερνίβα αμφοπολος. *Od.* A. 136

Κεφαλῆς τρέχας ἐν πυρὶ βαλλων. *Od.* Γ. 446.

The increase of νεβρις and καρις is varied. *Theocr.* Ep. 2. 4. *Ar.* Ves. 1522.

Monosyllables in υς, υος, neuters in υ, and masculines and feminines in υς, and υς, increase short; thus also ιλῦος, ἐξῦος, ιχθῦος, which sometimes however have the υ long by the supposed substitution of the consonant ναυ after υ, as in λυω.

η δρῦος η πευκης. *Il.* Ψ. 328. δειλοι μῦες. *Hom.* B. 292.

—δευοντο δε δακρυῖσι κολποι. *Il.* I. 566.

Στας προσθεν νεκῦς. *Il.* Π. 321.

Τω δ' αὐτω μαρτυροὶ εἰσιν. *Il.* A. 338.

But δαγυς, and κωμυς have their increase long.

Nouns in υξ and υψ have their increase generally short; as,

Νεβρον εχοντ' οὐχεται. *Il.* Θ. 248.

Χαλῦβες τυφελην και απηνεια γαιαν. *Dion.* 768.

Except δαίδυξ, κοκκυξ, κηρυξ, γρυψ, γυψ, and κηυξ a proper name, and perhaps Ιαπυξ; the gentile Βεβρυξ has its increase doubtful.

Γεῦπας φυλαξαι. *Æsch.* Pr. 810.

—τερεινα χροα γῦπες ἰδονται. *Il.* Δ. 237.

Nouns in υς and υν that have their nominatives terminated in both ways have their increase long.

Φορκῦνος θυγατρὸς. *Od.* A. 72.

—Γορτῦνα τε τειχιόισταν. *Il.* B. 646.

The quantity of the increasing nouns and participles frequently depends on the dialect according to which they are declined; thus, Πηλῆος, Πηλῆᾱ, *Ionice*; Πηλῆως, Πηλῆᾱ, *Attice*; βασιλῆα, βασιλῆα; or on the form the declension assumes; as, τεθνηκοτος, contracted, τεθνηῶτος, τεθνεῶτος; μεμᾶῶτος, μεμᾶῶτος; Κρονίαν, Κρονιῶνος, Κρονιῶνος. Hence appears the reason why Latin nouns in *on*, derived from the Greek, have the increase sometimes long, sometimes short; as, Ὀρίων, ἰῶνος, or ῥῶνος.

### INCREASE OF VERBS.

The quantity of the penult remains unchanged in the present and imperfect, through all the voices and moods; as, κρῖνω, κρῖνον, κρῖνε, κρῖνοιμι, κρῖνω, κρῖνειν, κρῖνων; κρῖνομαι, κρῖνομένην, κρῖνε, κρῖνοιμένην, κρῖνωμαι, κρῖνεσθαι, κρῖνομενος.

The quantity remains the same in tenses related, whether of the same or of different voices; as, εὐπνον, εὐπνω, εὐπνήν, εὐπνησομαι, τετῦπα, ετετῦπειν.—κρῖνω, κερκῖκα, κερκῖμαι, κερκῖσθην, κερκῖσσομαι.

The quantity of the futures and aorists may be generally known from the formation of the verbs; it may be observed, however, that in the first aorist of verbs of the fourth conjugation, α, υ, and ι of the penult are short, when they are short in the future.

With respect to verbs in αζω or ιζω especially, it

may be observed, that they have the penult of the first future and first aorist short, when the characteristic of these tenses is *σ*, particularly polysyllables: verbs thus terminated, which have the penult long, may be supposed to have a double termination in the present, viz. *αω*, or *αζω*, *ιω* or *ιζω*, and to derive their long quantity in the first future and first aorist from the presents in *αω* or *ιω*, which some of them are known to have—as, *περαω*, or *περαζω*, *άνιαω*, or *άνιαζω*. Hence derivatives in *ατης* and *ατος*, *ασις*, *ανερως*, which have the penult short; as, *αμβάτος*, *εργάτης*, may be supposed to come from verbs in *αζω*, or *αινω*, &c. and similar derivatives; as, *ιατρος*, *θιατης*, &c. from verbs in *αω*, which in the first future have the penult long in *ατω* or *ησω*.

Ουρην μιν προτ' ἐπλάτ' ἐφ' ὕδατιν. *Hom. B. 73.*

——εκλυσε δινα. *Theocr. 140.*

——και εφρασε θεσπιν αοιδη. *Hom. υμν. iii. 441.*

——και ακοντισε θυρι φαεινω. *Il. δ. 496.*

In verbs in *αω* also, the quantity of the penult in the first aorist follows the analogy of the first future; and the penult of their first future and first aorist is generally short, unless *ς* or a vowel precede *α*, in which cases the *α* is long.

——γελασαν δ' επι παντες Αχαιοι. *Il. ψ. 840.*

——Εκ χειρος χειρα σπατειν Αντινοοιο. *Od. β. 321.*

Μιαν μεμῆναι την δ' εῷσον ημεραν. *Eur. Med. 340.*

Κνημην τε διεπερῆσεν Αργειον δορυ. *Ib. Phœ. 1403.*

*Note.* ηῤῥασην. *Il. Ε. 317.* περῆτατα. *Od. Κ. 362.* πετῆσας. *Il. Φ. 115.* περῆσαν. *Od. Ο. 427.* are

from *εραμαι*, or *εραζομαι*, *κεραννυμι*, *πιταζω*, or *πιταννυμι*, *πιπρασκω*, not from *εραω*, *κεραω*, *πιταω*, *περαω*.

The doubtful vowel in the penult of the first aorist in verbs of the fifth conjugation is always long, as well as in those which have the penult of their first future long; as,

*Τρῶας δ' ἐκλῖναν Δαναοί. Il. ε. 37.*

*Αὐτὰρ ἔπει πλῦναν τε. Od. Z. 93.*

*Πραγμ' ἔτ' ἰδρασ'. Soph. An. 245.*

——— *οτ' ἀρίστον Ἀχαιῶν ἔδεν ἱτίσας. Il. A. 244.*

*Ὡς τοι γένηατ' ἐλῦσα. Il. X. 335.*

——— *ἐλυσάτο κέρον ἱμάντα. Il. E. 214.*

In other cases it is short, and is often lengthened by the duplication of *σ*, which also sometimes takes place in the future; as,

——— *καὶ εὐτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ἐλασσας. Il. A. 392.*

——— *ἐφραύσατο κηρυξ. Ib. 352.*

——— *οφρα τελεσσω. Il. A. 523.*

*Ἦν συ κακῶς δίκασης, σὶ θεοὶ μετεπειτα δίκασσι. Phocil. 9.*

If the doubtful vowel be short in the penult of the first future and first aorist, or at least in the future, it will also be short in the perfect active, and tenses thence deduced; if long, it will be long in these also; as,

*πεπλάκα, ἐκτίκα, ἠνύκα*, from *αὐνυω*—*τετίκα, τετίμαι, πεφῦκα*.

But if in the first future the doubtful vowel be only rendered long by position, it will be short in the perfect; as, *τετῦφα, γιγῡφα*.

The doubtful vowel in the penult of the second aorist active, in all the conjugations is short.

The perfect middle sometimes follows the analogy of the second aorist; as, *φεῖᾰδον, πεφεῖᾰδα*; sometimes it retains the diphthong, the syllable made long by position, or the long vowel of the penult of the present or first aorist; as, *πιπεῖᾰγα, κικεῖᾰγα, κικεῖᾰγα, τετεῖᾰγα, ερεῖᾰγα, βεβεῖᾰθα, μεμῖᾰκα*.

The third person plural in *ᾶσι* is always long, as is the feminine participle in *ᾶτα*.

*τιθῶᾶσιν τιμῆν διελογχᾶτ' ἵτα θείουσιν.* *Od. A. 303.*

— *ανδρ' ολισσᾶσᾶ.* *Od. T. 265.*

Verbs in *ιω* and *υω* produce the penult in the first future and first aorist.

In *Τρις εἰς ἰον ἐπτυτε κολπον*, *Theoc. 20. 11.* the verb must be *πτυζω*, or we must read *ἐπτυι*.

The proper reduplication of verbs in *μι* is short; as,

— *τεκνον—τητο δίδωμι.* *Od. O. 125.*

— *ροον πεδῖονδε τῖθησι.* *Il. P. 750.*

The improper reduplication is common.

*Αλλ' αἰνῖς, Il. E. 880—εμε δ' ἔδ' ως θυμός αἰνῖς.* *Il. O. 24.*

*N. B.* The production of the *ι* in *αἰνῖς* may be explained upon the principle already noticed, viz. the supposed insertion of *υαι*.

*Α* in the penult of the second conjugation of verbs in *μι* is every where short, except in the third person plural of the present of the indicative, the subjunctive mood, and participles active. *ῥαῖτον, ᾄμεν,*

ἄτε, ἄταν, ἄθι, ἄναι, ἄμαι, ἄμην, &c. ἐἴμαι, ἄμην, ἄθην, ἄθησομαι, ἄσο, σταῖθεις, ἰεἴμενος.

Υ in the fourth conjugation of verbs in μι in polysyllables is every where short; except in the singular number active and third person plural; as, ζευγνῦμι, ζευγνῦσι; but in dissyllables it is always long; as, δῦθαι, δῦμαι, δῦτε, ἐδῦτε, ἐδῦσαν, ἐδῦτην.

### VIII. AUTHORITY OR USAGE.

Α in the superlative is always short; as, κειθε δε ἀνοτάτος λοχος ἐπλετο. *Od.* Δ. 441.

Verbs in ανω have their penult always short, except ἐκᾶνω, κιχᾶνω· ἀνξανομαι is sometimes long; as, Ηυξάνομην ακων, *Ar.* V. 638—and φθανω in *Homer* is always long; but among the *Attic tragic* writers it is made short, as is likewise the penult of κιχανω, *Eur.* Al. 477. *Hēr.* 1444.

Verbs in αω are naturally short in the present and imperfect, but may all be made long by *poetic licence*, or by the insertion of ναι; as,

—νᾶον δ' ορᾷ ἄγγεα παντα. *Od.* I. 222.

—και φρεια—τα μακρα νᾶσσιν. *Il.* Φ. 197.

Ουδε κατα μοιραν περᾶν παλιν. *Il.* Π. 367.

Nouns in αων have the penult long whether their increment be short, as in Μαχᾶων, Λυκᾶων, σπᾶων, &c. or long, as in Ποτειδαων, Ερμαων, Τυφρων, &c. φων, Ταβων, and perhaps a few others excepted.

Neuter nouns in αων have the penult short; as, ορ- γωνον, ξοωνον, δρεπανον, &c.

A is long in *Gentiles* and proper names in *ανος*, and, *ανις*; as, Γερμᾶνος, Γερμᾶνις, βρετᾶνις; except Δαρδᾶνις.

A is also long in the penult of proper names, and names of stones in *ατης*, and *ατις*; as, Ευφραῆτης, Αχᾶτης, Ασιαῖτις, except Γαλαῖτης, Σαμαῖτης, Σαρμαῖτης, Καλμαῖτης, Αντιφᾶτης, Ευρυβᾶτης, and a few others.

A is long in most proper names of females in *αις*; as, Νᾶις, Λᾶις, Πτολεμαῖς, Αχᾶις, &c. but masculine nouns, in *αις*, have the penult short; as, Καλᾶις, Ταυᾶις, Θηβᾶις, and the like.

A is long in numerals; as, τριακοσις, and in verbal nouns in *ασις*, *ασιμος*, *ατος*, *ατης*, *ατικος*, derived from verbs in *αω*; as, κραιῖσις, ιᾷσιμος, θειᾷτος, ιᾷτης, θειᾷτης, κρηᾷτικος, &c. but in nouns derived from verbs of other conjugations the *α* is short; as, δυνᾷσις, δυνᾷτος, εργᾷσιμος, ελᾷτης, ερᾷτης, γραμμαῖτικος.

A is short in the penult of patronymic nouns in *αδης*; as, Πηληϊᾷδης.

A is also short in derivatives and verbals in *αλιος*, *ασιος*, and *αφος*; as also in adverbs in *ακις*, and *ακι*, and in diminutives in *αδιον*, *ακιον*, *αριον*, and *ατιον*; as, διψᾷλιος, εινᾷλιος, θαυμαῖσιος, φληνᾷφος, εδᾷφος, from φληναω and εδος, πολλᾷκις, τοσσᾷκι, λοπαῖδιον, οφρᾷκιον, δελαῖριον, δορᾷτιον, &c. except θρηᾷκιον, οἰᾷκιον, and derivatives from primitives which have the vowel long in the increasing syllable; as, πορᾷσιον.

Ανη has *α* in the nominative common, but in the oblique cases and in its compounds, it is long, as μεγαῖνωρ.



Verbs in *ιω* vary their penult; as, *κυλιω, τιω*.

Verbs in *ιω* have their penult always long in *Homer*, according to the usage of the *Ionians*; but, in the *Attic tragic* writers, their penult is short; as, *τιω, φθινω*.

Though nouns in *ια*, and *ιη* have their penult often short, and frequently also long in the same dialect; as,

*Ηριπε δ' ην κανῆ. Hom. Il. E. 75.*

— *μιανθησαν δε κανῆ. Il. Ψ. 732.*

Yet it is better to consider the penult of these nouns short, and that it is rendered long, either by using the diphthong *αι* instead of *ι*, and for which the *ι* has perhaps become customary with writers; or by the interposition of *υαι*.

Patronymics and almost all other nouns in *ιη* are long, except *ελλαπῆη*, and the feminine of adjectives originating from masculines in *ιος*, and denoting the matter of which any thing is made; as, *Νηεῖνι, Ευηνῆνι, δωτῆνι, αξιῆνι; μυρρῆνι, κεδρῆνι, &c.*

Nouns in *ιτης* and *ιτις* are long; as, *Θερσίτης, μεσῖτης, μακαρίτης, πολίτης, πολιτις, ιεφρίτις*.

Some verbals; as, *κρίτης, κτίτης*, and a few others, are excepted.

*Ι* is for the most part short in the penult and antepenult of diminutives in *ιον*, and *ιδιον*; as, *καρῖον, κερῖδιον, γνομῖδιον, ἀδελφῖδιον, Σακρατῖδιον*, except nouns contracted by Crasis; as, *ιματῖδιον*, formed by Crasis from *ιματίδιον*, *αργυρῖδιον*, from *αργυρίδιον*, *βοτρυῖδιον*, *ιχθυῖδιον*, &c.

Possessive and material adjectives in *ιος*, and also those that signify time with the same termination, have their penult short; as, *ανθρωπῖος*, *λαῖος*, *Ὡς ἐν εἰαρήνῃ*, *Il. B. 471.* so also *χειμαρῖος*, *θαρῖος*, except *οπωρῖος*, which in *Homer* is always long, but by *Hesiod* is varied.

Nouns in *μα* vary the quantity of their penult, according to the quantity of their primitive; as, *κρέμα* from *κεκρέμαι*, *χρέμα*, *μανῖμα* from *χρεῖν*, *μανῖν*, *ἴσων*.

Derivatives in *ιος*, *ιμος*, *ισις*, *ιτος*, have their penult short; as, *πρακτικός*, *ισότημος*, *κρίσις*, *πτῖσις*, *ακρίτος*, *αφθίτος*, *ακλύτος*.

Patronymics in *ιδης* have their penult short; as, *Νεστορίδης*, unless the penult be formed by the dissolution of the diphthongal sound; as, *Ατρείδης*, *Πηλεΐδης*, from *Ατρείδης*, *Πηλεΐδης*; pronounced, *Ατρεΐωιδης*, &c.

Diminutives in *ιδεως*, and *ιλος*, and comparatives in *ιων* have the penult short; as, *Δυκίδεως*, *Εφωτίδεως*, *Ζωΐλος*, *Ναυτίλος*, *γλυκῖων*.

But comparatives in *ιων* among the *Attic* writers have the penult always long; as,

*Φρονέσι γὰρ κακίον Ἑλλήνων πολυ.* *Eur. Bac. 483.*

Other nouns in *ιων*, when their increase is short, have the penult long; when the increase is long, the penult is short; and some are declined both ways; as, *Κροτων*, *Ωριων*, *βραχιων*.

Verbs in *ιθω*, at least in *Homer*, have the penult long. *Il. 9. 302.*

Verbs in *υνω*, *υρω*, *υκω*, and *υχω*, have their penult for the most part long, *ἰθύνω*, *κῦρω*, *βρύχω*, *μαρτυρεω*—

μαι; but if derived from the future, they assume the form of μαρτυριω, and the υ is short; as, κῦριον, μαρτυριον.

Verbs in υω have υ common.

Poly syllables in υη, and some nouns in υης declined imparisyllabically, have the υ in the penult short; as, γηθοσῦνη, βραδῦτης.

Diminutives in υλος, and very many adjectives in υιος, and υρος, and verbals in υσις, have υ in the penult short; as, ερωτῦλος, γηθοσῦιος, πισῦιος, μινῦρος, βλοσῦρος, λῦσις, φῦσις, χῦσις, οἰζῦρος, εχῦρος, and a few others excepted.

Verbals in υμα, υμος, υτης, υτωρ, and most of those that end in υτης, υτος, υτις, have the penult long; as, Κωκύτος, ωτρῦτος, ρῦτος, φῦτις, πρεσβῦτις; a few derived from the third person singular of the perfect passive excepted; as, λῦτος, δῦτος; hence αδῦτον, φῦτος, θῦτος, and the like with their compounds.

## IX. QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE LAST SYLLABLE.

Α in the end of words is short; as, μοιρᾶ, τραπειζᾶ, ινᾶ, τετυφᾶ, ιτυψᾶ. But nouns in α pure, (except verbals in τρια; as, ψαλτριαῖ, derivatives from adjectives in ης; as, αληθειᾶ, and feminines; as, ιερειᾶ, αγγελειᾶ, and names of cities taking their appellation from the names of illustrious men; as, Αντισοχειᾶ, Βαττειᾶ, the name of a hill, κωδειᾶ, caput, and ναπειᾶ, sinapi,) the Doric α for η; as, φαρᾶ, Αινειᾶ, nouns end-

ing in  $\delta\alpha$ ,  $\theta\alpha$ , and  $\rho\alpha$ , with a single vowel, or another consonant before  $\epsilon$ , have the  $\alpha$  long; as,  $\Lambda\theta\eta\nu\alpha\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\Theta\iota\bar{\alpha}$ - $\Phi\iota\lambda\iota\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\sigma\iota\nu\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\sigma\iota\lambda\eta\nu\alpha\bar{\iota}$ ,  $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\iota\delta\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\Lambda\eta\delta\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\Sigma\iota\mu\alpha\iota\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\kappa\alpha\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\pi\eta\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\chi\alpha\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\alpha\gamma\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\pi\iota\tau\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\alpha\kappa\iota\sigma\tau\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\Phi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ .

To this rule  $\eta\lambda\iota\theta\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\alpha\gamma\kappa\upsilon\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\gamma\epsilon\phi\upsilon\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\omicron\lambda\upsilon\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\text{Κορυϋ\epsilon\bar{\alpha}}$ ,  $\sigma\kappa\omicron\lambda\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\tau\omega\nu\alpha\gamma\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ , are exceptions.

Accusatives in  $\alpha$  follow the analogy of the genitive; as,  $\Pi\eta\lambda\eta\bar{\alpha}$ s,  $\Pi\eta\lambda\eta\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\Pi\eta\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ;  $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\eta\bar{\alpha}$ s,  $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\eta\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ , at least in the *Attic* writers; but in *Homer* these genitives in  $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$  and accusatives in  $\epsilon\alpha$  are monosyllables, not so  $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ —*Eurip.* *Andromach* 1247.  $\text{Αχιλλ\epsilon\bar{\alpha}}$ —*Ib.* 1237.

Dissyllables in  $\alpha$  preceded by a diphthong have their final vowel short; as,  $\text{Μ\alpha\iota\bar{\alpha}}$ ,  $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$  *regina*, but  $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$  *regnum*, has the final  $\alpha$  long.

The first Aorist and perfect middle ending in  $\epsilon\alpha$  have the final  $\alpha$  short; as,  $\delta\iota\epsilon\phi\theta\epsilon\iota\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\delta\iota\epsilon\phi\theta\omicron\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\epsilon\pi\iota\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\pi\epsilon\kappa\omicron\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ —

—και  $\epsilon\pi\iota\alpha\gamma\eta\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$  *κορωνη*, *Arat.*

All feminines in  $\alpha$  from adjectives in  $\epsilon\varsigma$  following the analogy of the genitive masculine; as,  $\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\bar{\alpha}$  following the analogy of  $\delta\iota\kappa\alpha\iota\varsigma$ , (except  $\delta\iota\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\mu\iota\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\pi\omicron\tau\mu\iota\bar{\alpha}$ ,  $\iota\bar{\alpha}$ , and *perhaps*  $\pi\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ , and  $\tau\epsilon\beta\alpha\sigma\mu\iota\bar{\alpha}$ ), duals in  $\alpha$  of the first and second declension; as,  $\text{Α\iota\epsilon\iota\bar{\alpha}}$ ,  $\text{Μ\eta\sigma\bar{\alpha}}$ , and  $\text{πολλ\bar{\alpha}}$ , with its compounds, and poetic vocatives; as,  $\text{Πολυδαμ\bar{\alpha}}$ ,  $\text{Λαοδαμ\bar{\alpha}}$ , have the final  $\alpha$  long. But feminines in  $\alpha$ , when the genitive masculine terminates in a short syllable; as, from  $\beta\alpha\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ ,  $\beta\alpha\epsilon\iota\bar{\alpha}$  have the last  $\alpha$  short.

$\text{Α}$  in the end of words is short; as,  $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ ,  $\text{παμπ\acute{\alpha}\nu}$ ,

Αἰᾶν, μελᾶν, ποιησᾶν, ἐτυψᾶν, unless lengthened by Cæsure, or an aspirated vowel following in the next word; as *ἔγασαν*, *ομοτιμοί*, *Phocyl.* 35. But masculines in *αν*, as *Τιτᾶν*; and *πᾶν*, though not its compounds; accusatives singular of the first and second declensions, whose nominatives terminate in a long syllable; as, *Λιγνῆαν*, *Φιλιᾶν*, and adverbs in *αν*, as, *αγᾶν*, *λιᾶν*, *περᾶν*, (except *ὀτᾶν*) and also *ατᾶν* have the final syllable long. But accusatives in *αν* from short nominatives are likewise short; as, *ποτνιᾶν*, *φουζᾶν*.

*Αν* is sometimes made long, on account of the pause, and *παν* is short in Pindar, *Ol.* 2. 153; but these are irregularities.

*Αρ* in the end of words is short; as, *αυτᾶρ*, *ονᾶρ*, *νεκτᾶρ*, *μακᾶρ*, except the monosyllables *κᾶρ* and *ψᾶρ*.

*Ας* in the end of words is long; as, *Λιγνῆας*, *ιμᾶς*, *μυσᾶς*, *τυψᾶς*, except nouns declined imparisyllabically, that do not form the genitive in *αντος*; as, *μεγᾶς*, *μελᾶς*, *λαμπᾶς*, *σελᾶς*, and accusatives plural of the fifth declension of simple nouns; as, *Τιτανᾶς*, *τυπτοιτᾶς*, adverbs in *ας*; as, *ατρεμᾶς*, *αγκᾶς*, and also the second person singular of the first aorist, and perfect active, and middle; as, *ἐτυψᾶς*, *τιτυφᾶς*, *τετυπᾶς*.

*Μαινομενε φρενας ηλε διεφθορᾶς. Il. O.* 128.

Nouns declined parasyllabically, shorten *ας* in the Doric dialect; as, *και ᾰ πιτυς οχινᾶς ενεικαι. Theoc.* 1. 134.

*μετα τροπᾶς ηλίσιοι. Hesiod. εργ. κ.* ημ. 182. But

*Theocr.* does not always make these short; as, οὐδὲ θυρᾶς ἀραξεν—2. 6. for he does not always follow the Doric dialect.

I in the end of words is short; as, ἰφῆ, ὀτῆ, μελῆ, τυπτασῆ, Αἰαντῆ, τιθημῆ, except adverbs or pronouns increased by paragoge; as, ἰυνῆ, ἑτοσῆ, and the *Attic* ι; as, ὀδῆ, δευρῆ, ταυτῆ, also κῆι hordeum, names of letters; as, ξῆ, πῆ, and contracted nouns; as, σινηπῆ, κνηστῆ—*Il.* Α. 639. Μασῆ—*Il.* ψ. 500, and μητῆ for μητῆι—αφρικτῆ in *Cal. Dia.* 65. ἐγρηγορτῆ—*Il.* κ. 182, αἰδρωτῆ—*Il.* Ο. 228, ἀναιμωτῆ—*Il.* ρ. 363, have the final τῆ long; but this is on account of the Cæsure.

Ιν in the end of words is short; as, τυττασῖν, εῖν, παλῖν, except nouns in ιν that form the genitive in ινος; as, ἐγγυμῖν; and nouns that have the nominative in ις or ιν; as, ἴν, εῖν, λῖν, ακτῖν, δελφῖν.

Ημῖν, also, and υμῖν, have their final syllable long; but ἥμιν, ὕμιν, ἄμμιν, ὕμμιν, are made short in the poets by the Æolic dialect.

In other words ιν is made long either by Cæsure, by the insertion of the Æolic digamma, or from the duplicating nature of the liquid.

Nouns ending in ις are short; as, τρεῖς, πολλῖς, αμμοβαδῖς, τυραννῖς; but all monosyllables, (save τις indefinite) and nouns which have their nominative in ις or ιν; as, ἰς, εῖς, λῖς, ακτῖς, δελφῖς, are excepted; and also feminine dissyllables in ις, ἰδος, and ἰθος; as, ἀσπίς, ἀψῖς, βαλβῖς, κληῖς, κνημῖς, κρηπίς, μερμῖς, ορνῖς, σφραγῖς, and the nominative plural contracted; as, πολῖς for πολίεις.

*Ακρίς, περσίς, νεβρίς*, are generally called common, and *πατρίς* is for the most part short—*και πατρίς αερα*. *Od. A. 407.*

Words also of more than two syllables, having two short syllables preceding the final syllable, have *ις* long; as, *βατραχίς, καλαμίς, κανονίς, κεραίς, πλοκαμίς, ραφανίς.*

Words ending in *υ* have the final syllable short; as, *σῦ, γονῦ, γλυκῦ, δακρυῖ*—except the third person singular of the imperfect of verbs in *μι* of the fourth conjugation; as, *ιδῦ, εφῦ, εξευγινῦ, εδαινῦ*, the names of the letters as *μῦ, νῦ*, and fictitious words formed from the sound; as, *ῦ, γρῦ.*

Words ending in *υι* have the final syllable short; as, *σῦν, πολῦν, βραδῦν*, except *νῦν, μῦν*, and such as have *υς* long in the nominative; as, *ιλῦν, ιχθῦν, ισχῦν, κλιτῦν*; the last of which however is made short by Lycophron v. 1278; nouns whose nominative ends in *υς* or *υι*; as, *φορκῦν*, those nouns that ending in *υι* are declined by *υιος*; as, *μοσσῦν*, and the first person singular imperfect, of verbs in *μι*; as, *εξευγινῦν, εφῦν.*

But the neuter participle is short; as, *ζευγινῦν*, and so is *εφῦν* Bæotice for *εφυσαν*.

Nouns in *υε* are long; as, *πῦρ, μαρτυρ*, though the same vowel in the oblique cases is short.

Words ending in *υς* have the last syllable short; as, *βαθῦς, καρῦς, πηχῦς, αδακρυς*; except *υς* originating from contraction; as, *βοτρυς* from *βοτρυεις*, or *βοτρυαις*; nouns declined by *ος* pure; as, *ιλῦς, ιχθῦς, αγκῦς, αχλῦς, ιηδῦς, ορφῦς*; nouns having a double termination

in the nominative; as, *φορῦς*; monosyllables, as, *μῦς*, *σῦς*, and participles of the fourth conjugation of verbs in *μι*, as, *ζευγνύς*. *Ιχθυς* and *οφρυς* vary their final syllable, and their compounds are sometimes short.

### OF THE QUANTITY OF THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS BEFORE THE PENULT.

*Rule.* The doubtful vowels, *æ*, *ι*, and *υ*, are generally short, but,

1. *æ* is long, when it supplies the place of the Augment, as, *ᾤον* for *ἦον* *audiebam* from *αἶω* *audio*.

2. *æ* privative, though of itself short, is sometimes lengthened, where three short syllables follow successively, as has been shown in the rules for compound words; as, *ἀθάνατος*, &c.

3. *æ* is likewise long before a vowel in the following words; as, *αἰναις* *perpetuo fluens*; *αἰρίος* *aerius*, *αἰιθαλής* *semper florens*, vel *viridis*; *Αἰνες* *Aones*; *ᾤσσω* *ruo*, *irruo*, *αἶκῃ* *motus impetuosus*, *αἶκις* from the singular, *ᾤξ* *impetus acris*, *ἀάατος*, *qui vulnerari nequit*, &c. where the middle *æ* is long; *ἀκράντος* *imperfectus*; *βυγάιος*, *jactator*, &c. *ἐλάγινος* *oleaginus*; *ἰάομαι* *sano*.

4. Likewise in the derivatives of *λάω* *lapis*; as, *λάϊνος*.

5. *Α* is also long before

*γ*—in *σφραγίζω* *sigillo*; *ναυαγιω* *naufragium facio*, *ναυαγιον*, *naufragium*, *ἰθαγιῆς* *legitimus*.



δ—in ἀδῆκός mœrore evictus, τᾶδιο affectus, for ἀηδῆκός.

θ—in ῥάθυμος negligens.

κ—in ἀκύνσιος nolens, διάκονος minister; λακίῳ pro λακίῳ resono.

Likewise in numerals in ασιος, as has been mentioned above.

λ—in θαλαίην balœna, &c. ἄλοφος non cristatus, ἄλοσύνη amentia, ἀνάλισκον; but this has been already explained on another principle. The same observation will extend to α before μ, ν, ς.

μ—in ἄμῃσας mesais, &c.

ν—in χράνιον calvaria, μανικὸς furiosus, ἀνεψιὸς cognobrinus, Τιτάνιος Titanius.

π—in δραπίτης fugitivus, ναπία sinapi; but δραπίτης may have α long from δρακω.

ρ—in ἀράομαι precor, ἀρετής sacerdos, ἀρέτις fem. κάραβος Carabus, ἀμάρακος amaracus; μέγρομαι for μηρόμαι glomero; φλυαῶ nugor.

σ—in ἱπαράσιμος execrabilis, εὐκράσια bonus corporis habitus, κοράσιον puellula; but these depend on another rule given before.

τ—in ἄτερος for ἑτερος alter, θάτεροι for τοῖτεροι, in the compounds of λαας; as, λατομία lapicidina, λατύπος lapicida, διδυματόκος quægeminus peperit.

χ—in τράχυρος piscis quidam.

I is long before the penult.

1. Before a vowel in ἰάομαι sano, ἰάτρος medicus; ἱασίμος sanabilis, ἰήτης medicus, ἰνῶ strideo, ἰύγη sibilus, ἰωγὺς idem, ἰωχμος persecutio, πιερός mons

Thessaliæ, *πιρρα*, *πιρριος*—*πιρριδης* mussæ—see before in the rules drawn from usage or authority.

2. In the compounds of *ἰδς* venenum, as *ιοβόλος* venenum ejaculans, &c. *ιοχίαισα* quæ sagittis gaudet; in *ἵομαι* puto, *παλίσχης*, insecutio, *πρόισις* *σιάινω* sagino, *λαίνω* lætor, *χιονοσις* nivosus, *φθιωτης* Phthiæ natus.

I is also long before consonants in the following instances, viz. before

1. β—in *ἀλβαντον* sale tinctum.

2. γ—it is almost always long, as in *εργίω* frigeo; *σιγαω* sileo.

3. δ—in *σιδώνω* scaturio, *σιδυνες* nomen proprium, *χελιδών* Hirundo.

4. θ—in *ἰθύνω* dirigo in *Homer*, but short in *Hesiod*; in *ἰθύντης* moderator, and the like.

5. π—in *ικαμαι*, it appears to be doubtful, and in its compounds long, as also in the derivatives, *ικεσις* supplicatio, *ικεσις* supplex, *νικαω* vinco, *φοινικοσις* Phoenix, *φρικαλίας* *φρικαλδης* terribilis; but the four last are long by derivation.

λ—in *ἴλεις* propitius, *ἰλυσσις* limosus, *ἰλαδον* turmatim, *ἰλασμος* propitiatio, *μελίλωτον* melilotum, *ὀμιλωδον* catervatim, *ὀμιλεω* conversor, *πιλωω* accumulo, constipo, *φιλητεύω* osculor, *χιλεύω* pascor, *χίλια* millia, *χιλίας* millenarius, *Ἰλιον* Ilium. But *ι* before the liquids may be considered long on another principle, already explained.

μ—in *βριμάνω* fremeo, *ἰμέριζω* desidero, *ἰμεροσις* amabilis, *μιμίομαι* imitor, *μιμημα* imago, *μιμητος* imitabilis;

likewise in the compounds and derivatives of τιμή honor; φιμάδης camī formam habens. See rules for quantity resulting from composition and derivation.

ν—in all verbs in νιω, as κινέω, κίνυμι moveo, γίνομαι sum, fio, γινώσκω cognosco, δίνηςσις and δινήσις from δινιω instar vorticis circumago; ἰριγὸς caprificus, ἰρίον, occiput, ἀκροθίνια, primitiæ, πιύσκω resipere facio, δελφινεος from δελφιν, ἄγνιω, duco.

π—in λιπαρέω flagito, ριπίζω ventilo, δῖπιττης decælo lapsus, ἠρίπαπι increpuit. But these may be considered long by derivation.

ρ—it is always long, as Σιμίρῃμις, nomen proprium.

σ—in ἰσοφαρίζω assimilo; ἰσᾶιος similis; ἰσαζω æquum reddo; ἰσοθιος deo similis, from ἴσος equalis; κοίσαλος pulvis excitatus; μισιω odio prosequor; Σισυφος nomen proprium; φθισσηωρ homines perdens; σισύμβριον serpyllum.

τ—in ἰτιά salix, σιτιύω nutrio, Τιτυρος nomen proprium; Τριτανις, Τριτογενις, Τριτογενεια Minerva, φιτύνω sero, planto, φιτυμα germen.

φ—in διφᾶω quæro, and its derivative διφητωρ; - in ἰφι fortiter, with its compounds and derivatives ἰφιγενεια nomen proprium, ἰφιος robustus, ἰφινεος iudicio valens; τριφυλλίς trifolium.

χ—in κιχάνω invenio, κίχωρη, κιχώρειον, cichoreum.

Υ is long before the penult.

1. Before a vowel, in Εὐναλιος Mars, κυανιος cæruleus, κυανοχαιτης Epith Neptuni, μυελος medulla, μυυρος velut cauda muris in acutum desinens; μυοδα-

κος receptaculum muris, *πυελος* balneum, *πυιτη* coagulum, *πλατιάζω* ore diducto pronuncio, *ὕετος* pluvia.

It is also long before consonants in the following cases.

Before *γ* in the oblique cases of *θυγάτηρ* filia, and in *μυγαλή* mus araneus.

δ—in *κυδῖμος*, *κυδαλῖμος* illustris; *κυδαινω* and *κυδω* celebrem reddo, *μυδαλῖος* humidus.

δ—in *ἐρυθρίω* erubesco, *ἐρυθράινω* rubefacio, *πυθων* fætor, *μυθέομαι* loquor, and its compounds.

κ—in *ἐρυκανέω* and *ἐρυκανίω* prohibeo, *μυκαομαι* mugio, and *μυκηθμός* its derivative; *φυκίον* alga, muscus, and its derivative *φυκός*.

λ—in *θυλακίς* papaveris genus, *θύλακος* saccus, *κογχύλιον* conchylum, *μυλῖον* dentibus frendeo, *σκύλαμαι*, *σκυλεύω*, *συλάω*, *συλεύω* prædor, from *σῦλον* or *εὔλον* spolium, *σφοιδύλιος* vertebra; *ύλαιος* silvius; *ύλακω* latro, and its derivatives; *ύλακοεις*, *ύλακωδης*; *ύλακώμαρος*, *φύλοπις* pugna.

μ—in the possessive pronouns of the second person, as *ὕμπερος* vester, in the derivatives of *θυμος*, likewise in *κυμαινω* fluctuo, *κρυμωδης* frigidus; *λυμαινω* devasto, *μυμόω* reprehendo.

ν—in some words compounded with *συν*, as in *συνιημι* intelligo, *συνεχης* assidue, *ξυνομ* conjungo, *Πρυνειος*, a name of Apollo.

π—in *λυπιομαι*, doleo, *τρυπαω* perforo, *τρύπανον* terebra, *τρύπημα* foramen, and its other derivatives.

ρ—in *γυρω* incurvo, *κυριος* dominus, *μυριος* multiplex, *μυρια* decem millia, *μυραινα* muræna, and its

derivatives and verbs in *υρίω*; as *πλεμμυρειν* inundo, *πλημμυρία* æstus maris, and in the derivatives of *πῦρ*, as *πυράμις*, *πυραιχμης*.

σ, it is commonly long in the first syllables before σ, as in *μισαρος* abominandus, *φυσαν* sufflo, likewise in some compounds and derivatives of *λυω*, as *λυσεις*, *λυσίποτος*, *λυσίζωτος*, *λυσιμηλής*, *λυσιμίριμος*.

τ—in *ἀτρευτώνη* Epith. Minervæ, *ἄυτιω* clamo, *φυταλμιος* sator, *φυταλια* locus arboribus consitus.

φ—in *ἰλυφάζω* circumago, *τυφοομαι* superbio, *τυφομαιης* superbus, *τυφομανια* superbia.

χ—in *βρυχομαι* dentibus infrendo, *βρυχαομαι* rugio, *σμυχομαι* dolore ardeo.

υ—is doubtful in a few words, as in *πυραυγης* igne resplendens, *συριζω* fistula cano, *φυσαν* misceo, and *θυγατης* a daughter; in the nominative case, and the oblique cases of *ὕδωρ* aqua.

N. B. In many of the examples above given, the Antepenult may be long by derivation or composition. In some instances this has been already observed.

## X. OF QUANTITY DEPENDENT ON ACCENT.

1. Every circumflected syllable is long; as, *πῦρ*.
2. When the penult is circumflected, the final vowel is short; as, *μῦσα*.
3. When the penult, naturally long, has an acute accent, the final doubtful vowel is long; as, *ἔρα*.

4. Masculines in *ος* pure, or in *εος*, having the accent on the Antepenult, make the final doubtful vowel in the feminine gender long; as *ἀγισή*.

5. If the doubtful vowel in the penult have an acute accent, with the last syllable short, the penult will be short; as, *φύσις*.

But the opinions of grammarians, on the subject of accentuation, are so various and contradictory, that additional rules would only produce perplexity.

### ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Words composed of the same letters, having different significations, for the sake of distinction, receive a different pronunciation, or differ in prosody—thus,

*ἰκανόν* sufficiens, has *α* short.

*ικάνεν* veni, has *α* long.

*ὕλη* sylva, has the *υ* long.

*ὕλη* the name of a city, has the *υ* short.

*ἱάνας* peplum, has the penult always short, and may be derived from *ἵννυμι* induo.

*ἱάνας* subtilis, from *εἶμι* eo, has the penult always long.

*ἀρίστον* optimum, has the first syllable short.

*ἀρίστον* prandium, has the first long.

The quantity of vowels is sometimes altered for the sake of the sound, or by the sound, the better to express the thing signified—thus,

Ἦ δὲ μέγα ἰαχυσά ἀπο ἧα καββαλεν οἶόν. H. E. 343.

Πολλά λισσομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἔτει ἴππυς. *Il. E. 358.*

In words of more than three syllables, which in Hexameter verse will of course form two Spondees, or a Dactyl and a Spondee, that is, two feet; or which form one foot and part of a second; as, ἀθανάτος, ἀκαμάτος, ἀποθάνεισθι, ἀγορασθι, πριαμίδας, and the like, where there is no particular stress necessarily laid on a syllable, which might prolong it contrary to analogy; there will be so little difference in pronouncing the whole line, between a Tribachys, and a Dactyl, that the former may be readily used for the latter, without injury; and this will account for many seeming irregularities in prosody, without supposing syllables on every occasion, where these apparent irregularities are found to be common or doubtful.

Καὶ βαλε Πρῆμῖδαι κατ' ἀοπίδα πάντοσι ἴσην. *Il. F. 356.*

Ζεῦ κῦδίσει, μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι. *Il. G. 298.*

Ἰλιον ἐκπύρσαντ' ἱυτείχιον ἀπονίσσθαι. *Il. B. 288.*

Words which are long by one dialect, are often short in another; as κᾶλος in *Homer* is used near three hundred times, and has the penult always long by the Ionic poetic dialect; while the Dramatic writers generally, if not always, have the penult of the same word short. In the Doric dialect its penult is always short. In Theocritus again, who uses the Ionic and Doric dialects promiscuously, its penult is sometimes long, sometimes short, even in the same verse; as, Πολυφάμε, τὰ μὴ καλὰ καλὰ πεφάνται. So

πλαγεις by the Attic dialect, has the penult short; πλαγεις in the Doric dialect has the penult long.

Hence perhaps it may be collected that the hymn to Venus, and some epigrams, commonly ascribed to *Homer*, are the productions of a more recent muse; for, Hymn to Venus, verse 29,

Τῇδε πατὴρ Ζεὺς δῶκε κἄλον γέρας ἀντὶ γάμοιο

Φρυχθηναί τε καλως, και τιμῆς ὄνει ἀρεσθαι. *Hom. Epi.*  
ἡ κεραμῖς. 4.

Neither does *Homer* shorten τᾶς, αὐτᾶς, βυλᾶς, μυσᾶς, and the like.

For the same reason *Hesiod*, as *Cicero* conjectures, must have been much later than *Homer*. *Theog.* ver. 8, 17, 22.

Εργ· και ἡμερ. lib. i. v. 63. *Theog.* v. 585, 903; so ὁπαρῖνος long in *Homer*, is short in *Hesiod*. Εργ· και Ημερ.

Thus also τίνω, φθίνω, φθάνω, πορσύνω, καταδύνω, in *Homer*, are always long. In the *Attic Tragic* writers, always short. φθίσις, φθίτος, ἀφθίτος, φθινύθειν, φθαμένος, in *Homer*, and by the *Ionic* dialect, are always short; φθίσσηω is long.

Οὔτε ποτ' εἰς πόλεμον γ' ἀλλὰ φθινυθεσκε φίλον κῆρ.  
*Il. A.* 491.

Τυσδε δ' ἔα φθινύθειν, ἵνα καὶ δύο, τοικεν Ἀχαιῶν. *Il.*  
*B.* 346.

Ὅς πο πανημέριοι συγερῶ κρεινόμεθ' ἄρηι. (κρῖ long.)  
*Ib.* 385.

Τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν, ἣντιν' εἵκειν. *Il. Γ.* 286,  
289, Τίτειν.



Κείνῃ πορσυνέεσσι λείχος· Τροαὶ δὲ μ' ἐπίσσω. *Il. Γ.*  
411.

Δίκας τινεσσι τῆς ἐν Ἀυλίδι σφαγῆς. *Iphig. in Taur.*  
339, et alibi.

Νέων φθίνοντων μείζον ἄρτυμαι κλειος. *Eurip. Alcest.*  
v. 56.

Ζητῶν· φθίνει γὰρ καὶ μαραίνεται νοσῶ. *Ib.* 201.

Τοὶ γὰρ φυτεύων παῖδας ἐκ ἐτ' ἄν φθάνοις. *Ib.* 662.

Χωρεὶ τρεμνστα κῶλα, καὶ μόλις φθάνει. *Medea.* 1169.

The even feet in *Iambic Tragic* verse admit not in the even places, that is the second and fourth, (there being six in all) *especially in the fourth foot*, an Anapæst, a Dactyl, or Spondee, but only an Iambus, or its equivalent, a Tribrachys. Hence the proper names in the seven following verses, must have been pronounced, Antigone, Hermione, Astynax, Andromache, Nuptlemon. See

Γαμῆς τ' ἀδελφῆς Ἀντιγόνης, παιδός τε σῶ. *Eurip. Phæn.* 764.

Μινελαος ἀγαγὼν Ἑρμιονην Σπάρτης ἀπο. *Orest.* 65,  
et passim.

Ἡ σπαρτιάτις Ἑρμιονη, τῇ ληρα γὰρ. *Andr.* 889.

Ῥιφθέντα πύργων Ἀστυάνακτ' ἀπ' ὀρθίων. *Ib.* 10.

Φρῆδος, μετ' αὐτῷ τ' Ἀνδρομάχῃ πολλῶν ἔμοι. *Troad.*  
1130.

Ἄυτος δ' ἀνήκται Νεοπτόλεμος, καὶ νῆας τινὰς. *Ib.* 1126.

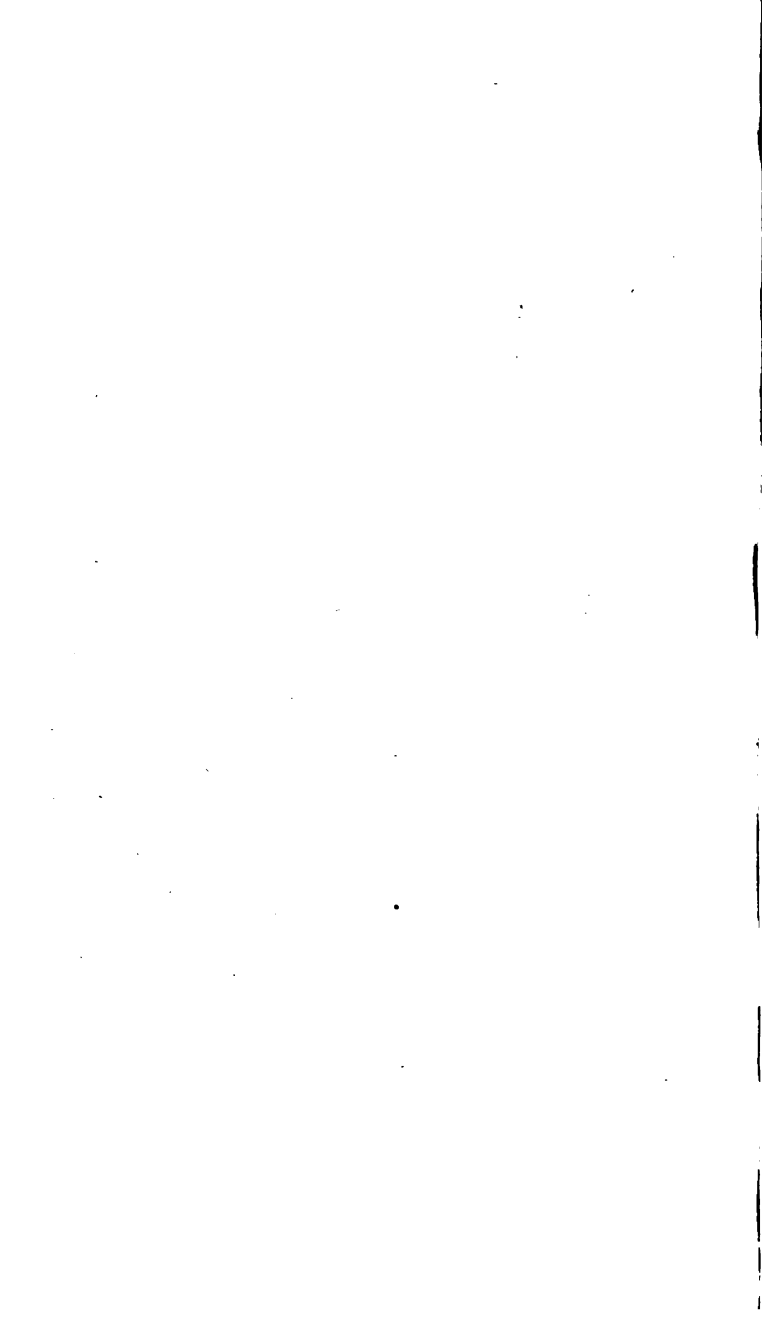
Τῷ νησιώτῃ Νεοπτολέμῳ δορὸς γέρας. *Androm.* 14.

As the fifth foot in all these examples must either be an Iambus, or its equivalent, a Tribrachys, it is

manifest that these proper names must be pronounced in manner as above.

From this rapid pronunciation of the short vowels, we may collect, that as often as the Latin *Comic* writers, who exhibit this swiftest mode of utterance, used a word, the first syllable of which is naturally short, and the last naturally long; as, *bonos, malos, sedens, boves*, they so used them, that these dissyllables, when a consonant moreover followed, occupied, in the verse, either the place of two short or one long syllable.

This is not to be understood so that a syllable naturally long, which is besides produced by position, should be shortened, and that we should read *bonös, malös, &c.* but rather that the short vowels should be struck out, and that we should read, *bnos, mlos, sedens, βες βαυfs.*



# GREEK PROSODY.



## PART II.

### OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

#### I. DACTYLIC VERSE.

**T**HIS name is derived from the principal foot employed in this kind of verse.

In the common *Heroic*, which is *Hexameter Catalectic*, no other feet are used but *Dactyls* and *Spondees*. One foot constitutes a metre.

*ÆOLIC* verse, which is a species of *Dactylic*, admits in the first metre any foot of two syllables: the rest must be all *Dactyls*, except when the verse is *Catalectic*, and then the *Catalectic* part must be part of a *Dactyl*.

*LOGAOIDICS*, (another species of *Dactylic* verse) require a *Trochaic Syzygy* (conjunction) at the end, all the other feet being *Dactyls*. Of these two kinds of verse, notice will be taken in the general enumeration hereafter.

*DACTYLIC* verse is measured by single feet, and a complete *Dactylic* is a *Hexameter*: whereas the other kinds of verse are measured by double feet.

Thus: six single feet, all *Iambuses*, or *Iambuses* and *Spondees*, form an *Iambic Trimeter*, in Latin, *Senarius*.

*Dactylic* verse has been distinguished into different species; as follows.

1. *Hexameter*, or *Heroic* verse, consists of six feet, the fifth of which is generally a *Dactyl*, and the sixth always a *Spondee*, each of the other may be either a *Dactyl* or a *Spondee*, at the poet's choice; as,

ὦς ἐῖπ' ὃς ἄτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἑκάεσθ. *Hom.* 5. 792.

Οὐ δηποτε Τρῶες πρὸ πυλάων Δαρδανιδάων. *Hom.* 5. 789.

Sometimes, in a solemn, majestic, or mournful description, the slow heavy *Spondee* takes place of the *Dactyl*, in the fifth foot; from which circumstance, such lines are called *Spondaic*; as,

ὦ Ἀχιλλεῦ, κελαι μὲ Δῖι φιλε μυθήσασθαι. *Hom.* 1. 74.

A line, on the contrary, composed generally of *Dactyls*, admirably demonstrates celerity or rapidity; as,

Τριχθα τε καὶ τετραχθα διατρυφει εκπισσι χειρος. *Hom.* 3. 363.

For the most advantageous combination of feet in a *Hexameter* verse, however, no general rule can be given. Harmonious variety must be pursued: for the most happy arrangement of words would pall upon the ear, if repeated through a few successive verses.

II. HEXAMETER *μικτός*.

This is the ordinary *Hexameter*, in every respect, except that the sixth foot is an *Iambus*, instead of a *Spondee*; as,

Τρῶες δ' ἱρρίγησαν, ὅπως ἰδονάϊον ὄφιν. *Hom.*

This however might rather be considered as a defective *Hexameter*, than a distinct species.

But in the foregoing sketch of Prosody, a particular reason has been given for the *omicron* in *οφιν* being made long.

## III. PRIAPEAN.

This, though usually accounted a *Dactylic verse*, may perhaps with more propriety be divisible into two lines, and be reckoned two *Choriambics*, viz. a *Glyconic*, and a *Pherecratic*, which will be considered hereafter.

As this kind of verse was employed only on light subjects, and may be resolved as above, it is unnecessary to be very particular.

Scale.

1	2	3	4	5	6
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—

## IV. PENTAMETER.

This verse consists of five feet. The first and second may be either a *Dactyl* or *Spondee* at pleasure: the third must always be a *Spondee*: the fourth and fifth *Anapaests*.

This was the mode of scanning this species of verse among the ancients, as appears from *Quintilian*.

Among the moderns, it is more usual to scan the *Pentameter*, thus: The first two feet as before; then a *semifoot*, or single long syllable; and finally two *Dactyls*, followed by another *semifoot*, or syllable over; as,

Ὅτι ποδῶν ἀρετῆς, ἔτι παλαιμοσύνης. *Tyrtæus*.

Νικῶν δὲ θίαν θρηϊκίον βορέην. *Tyrtæus*.

Divided thus, οὐτι πο | δων αρε | τῆς ὕ | τι παλαισ |  
μοσύνης.

Or thus, οὐτι πο | δων αρε | τῆς | ὕτιπα | λαιμοσυ  
| νης.

*Ovid*, among the Latins, and *Callimachus*, among the Greeks, furnish examples in abundance of *Pentameter* verse.

## V. ÆOLIC PENTAMETER.\*

This verse, so called from the *Æolian* maid *Sappho*, its inventress, consists of four *Dactyls*, preceded by a *Spondee*, a *Trochee*, or an *Iambus* ;† as,

ῥς ᾗν | δρῶν φρενας | ευμαρε | ως υπο | δαμναται  
οἶνός | ᾠ φίλι | παῖ λῆγῃ | τᾷ καὶ ᾗ | λᾷ θιά.

## VI. PHALÆCIAN PENTAMETER.

This measure consists of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and a *Dactylic Dimeter*, or *Adonic*, and it may be formed from the *Hexameter* verse, by striking out the fourth foot, and the latter half of the third;

ος εχε

as, ἀνταρ ἐπειτ' αυτοῖσι βελ . . . πικρὸς ἰφίσις.

-- | -- | -- | -- | -- another form of the *Phalæcian*.

These *Phalæcians* are classed as *Dactylics*, because they may be thus formed from the *Hexameter*; but more particularly, because they admit variations, which better accord with the *Dactylic*, than with *Choriambic* metre.

The *Penthemimeris* contains five half feet, or two feet and a half, measured or counted from the beginning of a line; the *Trihemimeris* contains three

\* The twenty-ninth Idyl of *Theocritus* is in this metre.

† Sometimes the first foot was a *Dactyl*.



half feet, or one foot and a half, the *Hephthemimeris* seven half feet, or three feet and a half, and the *Ennehemimeris* nine half feet, or four feet and a half.

#### Forms of Phalæcian.

--		--		-		--		--
--		--		-		--		--
--		--		-		--		--
--		--		-		--		--

Sometimes an *Iambus* is found in the first place.

### VII. TETRAMETER A PRIORE.

This metre consists of the first four feet of the ordinary *Hexameter*, with this only difference, that the fourth foot is always a *Dactyl*.

#### Different forms.

1		2		3		4
--		--		--		--
--		--		--		--
--		--		--		--

This metre was frequently used in *Tragic* choruses.

### VIII. TETRAMETER A POSTERIORE.

Consists of the last four feet of a *Hexameter*, and like it admits a *Spondee* instead of a *Dactyl*, in the penultimate foot; but in that case, the second foot

ought to be a *Dactyl*, to prevent the line from becoming too prosaic.

Various forms.

- - -		- - -		- - -		- -
- -		- - -		- -		- -
- -		- -		- - -		- -
- - -		- - -		- - -		- -

### IX. TETRAMETER MEIURUS, OR FALISCAN,

Consists of the last four feet of the *Hexameter meiurus*, i. e. the last four feet of an ordinary *Hexameter*, only concluding with an *Iambus* instead of a *Spondee*. In this verse, the *Dactyl* was preferred in the three first places, though a *Spondee* was admissible into the first and second.

### X. TETRAMETER ACEPHALUS.

This species of verse, if considered as *Dactylic*, is the *Tetrameter a posteriore*, wanting the first semifoot; but it is in reality the *Catalectic Anapæstic*, to which it is therefore referred.

Various forms of Tetrameter Acephalus.

-		- - -		- - -		- -
- -		- - -		- - -		- -
- -		- -		- - -		- -
-		- -		- - -		- -

All reducible to the Anapæstic measure.

## XI. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

This verse consists of a heroic *Hephthemimeris*, or the *Tetrameter a priore*, wanting a semifoot at the end, as will be seen by the subjoined scale.

Scale.

-vv	-vv	-vv	-
-vv	-	-vv	-
-vv	-vv	-vv	-
-	-	-vv	-
-vv	-vv	-	-

It was usual in this verse to employ all *Dactyls*. In the *Tragic* choruses, this metre sometimes occurs mixed with verses of a different construction.

## XII. DACTYLIC TRIMETER.

To such verses as the following, this name might be given.

Varieties.

--	---	---
--	---	--

This species of verse is better included in the class of *Choriambics*; the former will then be called *Glyconic*, the latter *Pherecratic*.

### XIII. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, ARCHILO- CHIAN.

The *Trimeter Catalectic* is a heroic *Penthemimeris*.

- - - | - - - | -

And such is the construction uniformly observed by *Horace*; but other poets, as *Ausonius*, sometimes made the first foot a *Spondee*; which was used, though very rarely, in the second place, and with injury to the verse, especially in the latter case.

### XIV. DACTYLIC DIMETER, OR ADONIC.

The *Adonic* verse consists of two feet, the first a *Dactyl*, the second a *Spondee*.

The *Adonic* is usually joined to the *Sapphic*, or *Trochaic Pentameter*. In odes, one *Adonic* is annexed to three *Sapphics* to form the *Strophe* or *Stanza*. In *Tragic* choruses, it is arbitrarily added to any number of *Sapphics*, without regard to uniformity. Short pieces of *Adonic* measure still exist, and *Sappho* wrote entire poems in this short measure, which are lost.

## ANAPÆSTIC.

So named, because in any place, an *Anapæst* may be used.

This verse admits of four kinds of feet, each of four times, viz.

An *Anapæst*,

A *Dactyl*,

A *Spondee*, and sometimes, but rarely

A *Proceleusmatic*.

As, Ἀγέρ' ω | παιδὶς || τὴν γῆραυ' πρὸ δόμων. *Hec.* 59.

Ω σιροπα Διὸς | ω σποτία νύξ. *Ib.* 68.

Δειμασι φασμασι | ω ποτιῖά χθον. *Ib.* 70.

Ὁ' μιν οἰχομένους | φυγὰς οἴει νεκρὸς ἐν. *Or.* 1486.

An *Anapæstic monometer Acatalectus*, which is also called *basis*, may be varied in this manner:

Τίνα Τρῳιάδων. *Eurip.* *Hec.* 97. Two pure *Anapæsts*.

Ταδὲ θουσσων. *Ib.* 115. Consisting of an *Anapæst* and *Spondee*, or a *Ionicus a minore*, and a syllable over.

Ποία δὲ πόλις. *Ib.* 161. Composed of an *Ionic a majore*, and a syllable over.

Τὴς θ' ὑπὸ γαίαν. *Ib.* 149. A *Choriambic*, and a syllable over.

Συνδύλευσιν. *Ib.* 203. A *Dispondeus*, or double *Spondee*, an impure verse.

Ἐνθα νεκρὸν μετα. *Ib.* 209. Two *Dactyls*.

But the *body* of *Anapæstic* verse, is generally com-

posed of *Dimeters*. The *basis* or *monometer* for the most part precedes the *Paramiac*, which occupies the end of the sentence.

The *Paramiac* is when after three feet of four times, one common syllable is over, or one syllable is wanting to complete the verse. It is so called from *παροιμία*, because many proverbial sentences were comprised in this measure; as,

τὸς σὺς δι' οὐκ οὐκ. A *Spondee* and an *Anapaest*.

Sch. *χρηζω*. *Χρηζω διαπαν | τος αὖ | σαι*. *Æsch. Pr.* 283. A *Spondee* and an *Anapaest* in the first member, and an *Anapaest*, and a syllable over in the second.

Thus we must read after five complete feet; and after six full feet,

Πηποτι | μοχθῶν. A *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*.

*Æsch. Pr.* 100. *Χρη τιματά τωδ' | σπιτιλαί*. A *Spondee* and an *Anapaest* in the first member, and an *Anapaest* in the second, with a syllable over.

*Note*, That in the *Paramiac*, the concluding syllable, or syllable over, ought only to be subjoined to an *Anapaest*: A *Spondee* indeed is admitted in *Aristophanic* verse, but not in other kinds of *Catalectic Anapaestics*.

There are also other *Anapaestics*, viz. *Brachycatalectics*, *Hypercatalectics*, and *Catalectics*, terminating in one or two syllables. But these are found only in *Choruses*, *Monostrophes*, (or those that have but one *Strophe*,) and *Pindarics*.

In other metres, it is a fault, if single feet termi-

nate a part of speech, i. e. if the words are not broken by the feet; but in these *Anapæstics*, it is a beauty; as,

Σφαγίων θισθαι | τυμβυ δ' ἐπιβας. *Eurip. Hec.* 111.

Δισσων μύθων | ῥητορες ἦσαν. *Ib.* 126.

*Monometers*, *Hypercatalectic*, or *Penthemimer*, (i. e. containing five half feet)—By *Scaleger* called *Choric*, *Stesichorian*.

Δορι δὴ δορι παρ | σαν—pure *Anapæsts*. *Eur. Hec.* 909.

Ατρείως ἰκποβο | σα. *Ib. Or.* 1001. A *Spondee* and a *Dactyl*, with a syllable over, or an *Ionic a minore*, *Dim. Catalect*.

Δεινὰ δ' ἀμ' ἐπον | ται. *Soph. Oed. Tyr.* 479. An *Ionic a majore*, *Brachycatalectic*, or a *Spondee*, and an *Anapæst*, with a syllable over.

Πρὸς ἐμὸν ὁμογενετο | ρα. *Eur. Ph.* 168.

Καταβορρυχος οἰμ | ασι. *Ib.* 148. *Monometer Hypercat*.

The last, where there is any thing superfluous, is often resolved into two short syllables. Thus, in the *Strophe* of *Soph. Ant.* the following verse,

Αἰσχροῦν εἶτος ἐς | εἶτος. Ἰ εἶτος εἰς εἶτος. *Ant.* 347, has the last syllable resolved into two short.

The following verse *στοιμαχῆσι τε καὶ | γούσι. Or.* 204, is called by the *Schol.* a *Dimeter Hypercat*. but it may rather be named a *Dimet. Acatal*.

So also:

Εἰς μέγας ἐν ἔρ | ασι. *Soph. Elect.* 175.

Ταλαίνα νυν σε. *Soph. El.* 1438, has been called a

*Monom. Hypercat. Dochmaic*; though it is doubtless an *Iambic Penthemimeris*, i. e. two *Iambuses* and a half, or an *Antisphastic*.

Αγετ' ἀμφιλοφον | ζυγοι. *Soph. An.* 359. This verse is a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, called by *Scaliger Glyconic, Aristophanian*.

Εκατα καταχαλκ | κον ᾤπαν. *Eur. Ph.* 110. a pure *Anaphastic* verse.

Ποδος ιχνης επεν | τελλων. *Ib.* 105.

Κρηνει τρισσας | μακαρων. *Ib. Hec.* 645, a *Dimeter Catalectic*, in a syllable, called by *Scaliger, Paramiac, or Hephthemimeris, Pindaric*.

Ο' δε παῖς Στροφεις | κακομητας *Eur. Or.* 1403, pure.

Δοριθηρατος | προς Αχαιων. *Ib. Hec.* 105.

Πεμψατε Δαιμονες | ικετευω. *Ib.* 99.

Ηλυσιν αεθρων | προτιθεισα. *Ib.* 67.

Ως μοι κρινω | σιν ονειρας. *Ib.* 89, a *Dimeter Catalect.* in two syllables, called by *Scaliger, an Alemanic*.

The following verse from *Soph. El.* 174, is impure, or *Dactylic*.

θαρσει μοι θαρ | σεις τεκνον; and also this from *Euriph. Or.* 205.

Δακρυσι τ' ενυχι | οισ, αγamos; and also *Ar. Pl.* 600.

Ου γαρ πεισεις, εδ' ην πεισης and τινα μεμψιν ες η | μας επης; because an *Anaphast* does not precede the last.

The following *Archilochian* is most impure, *Εραστομονιδη Χαριλας, Hephast.* p. 27.

Ποσιν εξανυσαι | μι δι αιθερος, pure, *Ph.* 167.

(In the *Schol.* to *Soph. El.* 134, φιλοτητος.αμει | βεμιναι χαριν, is called *Acatalectic* in two syllables. It



should be called *Catalectic* in two syllables, i. e. when after one foot it ends with two syllables.)

ἔνιπτος πολέμῳ | φονίος τε δράκων. *Eurip. Or.* 1406.  
Pure, being all *Anapaests*.

Ἐνὶπλος γὰρ ἐπ' αὐτ' | οἱ ἐκινθώσκει. *Soph. Oed. T.* 477.

Γοῖροι γοῖραις | ἱπποτ' ἔμα φρην. *Eur. Hec.* 84.

Μορφην εἰτ' ἄν | θιὸς εἰτε βροτῶν. *Soph. El.* 201.

Ἀγέτ' ὦ παῖδες | τῇ γράυῃ πρὸ δαμον. *Eur. Hec.* 59.

Ἀγέτ' ὀρθῶσαι | τὴν ὁμοθυλον. *Ib.* 60.

Τὴν χιωνώδῃ | θρηκὴν κατεχει. *Ib.* 81.

Φρεσὸς πρεσβυς | φρεσὶ παῖδες. *Ib.* 162.

Ὡλεσάτ' ὦλεσάτ' | ἔκτε μοι βίος. *Ib.* 168, a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, called by *Scaliger Partheniac*, *Simmiac*.

Αἶτος Δίος αἰ | θερὴ φίλε, χαί | ρε. *Scalig.*

Οὐδ' ὁ παρὰ τοῖς Ἀχέ | ροντα θίος ἀνὰσ | τῶν. *Soph. Elec.* 184, a *Pindaric*.

θαμά βοτρυοῖν | τὰ Διωνύσοι α | δαμον. *Scal.*

TRIMETER CATALECTIC, in a syllable, (*Stesichor-ian*.)

Ἀναπαίσι χορῶν | τίκος ὀλβιε δὸς | πτυποι, ἤδυν. *Ib.*

Impure, an *Archebulian*, or *Callimachian*—though called TETRAMETER CATALECTIC, in a dissyllable (*Simonidian*.)

Ἀγέτω θίος ὤ | γὰρ ἔχω δίχα τῶνδ' | αἰδαν. *Hephæst.* 27. The following is still more impure, on account of the *Iambus* in the first foot.

Φίλω τέρα αἶ | τι γὰρ οἱ Σικελῶ | μιν ἔννα. *Ib.*

Δοτε Πιερίδης | λυρικῶν μελῶν | μαλίστη ψαφον. *Ib.*  
*A Trimeter Acatalectic. (Simonidian.)*

Παταγυιτε ποδὶς | λυροισσα λαλῆι | Δίος ἢ θυγατρὸς. *Ib.*  
*A Trimeter Catalectic, in a syllable (Aristophanian.)*

Ἡ γῆς ἀροτρίοις | ῥηξαι δαπνίδον | καρποὶ Διὸς | θείονα-  
 θαι. *Ar. Pl. 515.*

Στιβαδὰ σχοίων | καρῶν μετῇ | ἢ τὰς εὐδαί | τὰς  
 εὐμενίαι. *Ib. 541.*

Ἀγε τ' ὦ Σπαρτιάς | ἐνοπλοὶ κούροις | ποτὶ τὰς Ἀργεὺς |  
 κυνῶσιν. *Herhæst. p. 26.*

Ὡς ἂν μάλλον | τοῖς πηδάλιοις | ἢ ταυρὶ ἵμῶν | παιδαρχῇ.  
*Ib.*

This last verse is called *Læonic*, and is impure, on account of the *Spondee* in the first foot.

## OF IAMBIC VERSE.

The *Iambic* verse at first admitted the *Iambus* only, as may be seen in the following verse of *Archilochus*, its inventor.

Πατήρ Λυκαμῆς | α, ποιοῖ ἐκ | φρεσὶ λόγον.

But as this was not only burdensome to the writer, but ungrateful to the ear, on account of the constant recurrence of the same foot;

Tardior ut paulo graviorque veniret ad aures,

Spondæos stabiles in jura paterna recepit. *Hor.*

*Spondees* being once received into the uneven places, a door was soon open to other feet: for the first syllable of a *Spondee* is resolvable into two

short syllables, and thus the *Spondee* is transformed into an *Anapæst*: and when the last syllable of the *Spondee* is resolved into two short syllables, the *Spondee* becomes a *Dactyl*. And a *Tribrachys* is an *Iambus*, or short and long syllable, forming three times, resolved into three short syllables.

Hence the *Iambic* verse admits in the unequal or left hand places,

An *Iambus*,  
*Tribrachys*,  
*Spondee*,  
*Dactyl*,  
*Anapæst*.\*

In the equal or right hand places, i. e. in the second and fourth,

An *Iambus*, or  
*Tribrachys*.

And in the sixth place,

An *Iambus*, or  
*Pyrrichius*, on account of the closing syllable being indifferent.

\* The writers of Comedy reject the *Anapæst* only in the last place; but the Tragic writers very rarely, perhaps never use it in the second or fourth place. Some Critics have therefore thought the verses incorrect, where this foot appears in either of these places, and that wherever these occur, the verse must be amended from the various readings.

In *Sophocles*, an *Anapæst* is very rarely found in the third place, and a *Dactyl* perhaps never in the fifth, because the verse would then sound too much like a *Hexameter*.

A *Tribrachys* is sometimes found in the fifth place, as well as an *Anapæst*, the latter more rarely.

Some Critics also observe that an *Anapæst* should never succeed a *Dactyl*, nor should an *Anapæst* follow a *Tribrachys*.

An *Iambic* verse in its constitution, is composed of *Trimeter Acatalectic*; but there are others; as,

1. The MONOMETER ACATALECTIC, or *Base*.

Ἰὼ τάλας. *Eur. Hecub.* 1074.

Ἐπὶ ἐπισθεν. *Soph. Aj.* 625.

Μομφαὶ ἔχων. *Ib.* 180.

Ἐμὶθεν δομῶν. *Eur. Or.* 987.

Ἀνακαλίσσομαι. *Ib. Ph.* 1506. A *Ditrocheus*, on account of the common syllable.

2. The MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*; as,

Ὅσον ταχίστ' | α. *Soph. El.* 1458.

Ἀχισὶ συνιδ' | ος. *Eur. Ph.* 1519.

Ἡ τῶν παροισθ' | εν. *Ib.* 1512. B. προπαροισθιν.

Ἀἰδῆλον ἀδ' | αν. *Soph. Aj.* 613.

Ἰμερὸς ἔχει | με. *Ib. Oed. Col.* 1804. Or a *Pæonic*.

Δαίμον οὐν | χα. *Eur. Hec.* 656.

Ἀφίλα παρ' ἀφί | λοις. *Soph. Aj.* 624.

3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC, *Euripidean*, *Eupholidean*.

τεκνῶν ἐμὼν | φυλάξ. *Eur. Hec.* 1083.

Εἰς ἀντλὸν ἐμπ' | ιστων. *Ib.* 1025.

Ἀναπέτασον | πυλάς. *Ib. Ph.* 304.

Ἀγαμέμνωνι | ος παῖς. *Ib. Or.* 836. An *Agamemnonian*, hence the verse becomes *Anapaestic*, similar in quality to the preceding, and to the three following.

Διττοῖσιν Ἀτρεΐδαις. *Ib.* 816.

Βαρυβρομοὶ | βροῦνται. *Ib. Ph.* 190.†

Χρεὸς ἐμολίτε | ποτε. *Ib. Or.* 151.

Ἐλεος ἐλεος | ἐμολι. *Ib. Ph.* 1293-4.‡

Κλεινὴν Ἀγνὴ | νορίδαν. *Ib.* 225.§

Υπερτάταν | πολεῖν. *Soph. An.* 1154.||

The following are impure—

καὶ σωφρονα πωλοῖς. *Ph.* 183.

προσιπὶ δ' Ὀρίσας. *Or.* 1438.

more properly *Ionic*.

† More properly than a *Pæonic*.

‡ Either a *Trochaic*, or *Anapaestic Monometer Hypercatalectic*. *Ph.* 169.

§ Rather than an *Antispastic*.

|| It is called an *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic*.

The following are impure.

Ἐπισσὺντο τανδ' | εἰ γὰν. *Ph.* 1072.

Φοιὸς ἐνὶκ' Ἐρίν | υἱὸν. *Ib.* 1317. B. *ἐνὶκινε*

#### 4. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPTHEMIMERIS.

(*Anacreontic*.)

Προσιπὶ δ' ἀλλ | ος ἄλλον. *Eur. Or.* 1418.

Ζηλωτὸς ὦν | ποτ' οἶκος. *Ib.* 971.

Σφακταὶ κυσὶν | τε φοῖνιαν. *Ib. Hec.* 1077.\*

Ἀν' ἡμῆς πῆλα | γὸς ἁλίων. *Ib.* 950.

Ἀνιγμ' ἄσυνε | τον εὐραν. *Ib. Ph.* 1721.

Ἀνα κελადον α | πο λεχίος. *Ib. Or.* 185.†

Ἐπὶ κωμον ἔκπ | στασθεις. *Ib. Cycl.* 495.

Ἡῶσιν ἄρμ | ατευσας. *Ib. Or.* 995.‡

Θεῶν νικασίς | εἰς Ἐλευσίαν,§

\* Rather than an *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*, as the *Schol.* at *Or.* 1395.

† Or a *Trochaic*.

‡ *Anac.* 27. 1. It is also called an *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*. *Schol.*

§ Either a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, *θεῶν Synizesis*: whence also it becomes a *Prosodiac Dimeter Acatalectic*. *Or.* 1442.

The following are impure.

Δι αἵματος ὤ—πρῶλειπει. *Or.* 815. An *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*, *Schol.*

Σταθεῖς ἐπιφοῖν | ἰὸν αἶμα. *Ib.* 1256. More properly a *Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Ἐκρίθη δ' εἰς ἄν | ἐν ἰδῶ. *Hec.* 644. *Ionic*.

### 5. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Aristophanian.*)

Δι ἀσπιδῶν, | δι αἵματων. *Euc. Ph.* 1300.

Βοῶν Βοῶν | αὐτῶ βοῶν. *Ib. Hec.* 1092.

Ἐλκτος εὐδ' | γς ἐτι βρεφος. *Ib. Ph.* 655.

Ἐγὼ δι πλοκα | μὲν ἀναδέτοις. *Ib. Hec.* 923.

Τὸν ἐμὸν αἰὼν | ἐπὶ πηλαγός. *Ib.* 938.

Ταδὲ σ' ἐπιμένει | μελεῖα παθία. *Ib. Ph.* 1724.\*

It should be remarked, that among the Greek poets, the same *συναφεια* is always observed both in *Iambics* and *Trochaics*, which is observed in *Anapaestics*.

\* The following verse is impure.

βαλοῖμι χρόνῳ | φύγαδά μελεον. *Ph.* 170.

### 6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Alcaic, Alcmanian.*)

Γυναικὸς αὐτ—ἰοὶ σταθῆντ | ες. *Eur. Or.* 1461.

Ὁ Φρυγίος ἦ | τρεῖς κευθὸς Αἰ | ας. *Ib.* 1480.

Λαιφός δεκπᾶν | ἀδῆλον ἠδ' | ἦ. *Ib. Alc.*

Γενομένη γίνομαι | μεθ' ἀθλῶν | γι. *Ib. Ph.* 1708.

Ποθὺν δακρυ | α παρὰ φίλῶν | ι. *Ib.* 1726, 27.

Ἀτρεμᾶς ἰθὶ λο | γῶν ἀποδὸς ἐφ' | τι. *Ib. Or.* 150.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian.*)

Ζυγιντα παιδ' | ὅποιον ἄδ | οναι. *Ib. Ph.* 340.

Μετισταλιν ἄρμ | α ταν προς ἑσπ | ερον. *Ib. Or.* 1002.

Λαοντες Ελλ | ανες δυω | διδυμω. *Ib.* 1401.

Ιαχα δαμων | θυρετρα και | σαβμης. *Ib.* 1474. B. δο-  
μων.

Θιασσι ιεροι | ορισινᾶνχο | ρευσα. *Ib. Ph.* 1744.\*

\* The following verses are impure.

Φυγαῖ δε ποδι | το χερυσεισανδ | αλον. *Or.* 1468.

Μεγαλα δε τις | δυναμεις δι' αλας | ορον. 1546.

The latter therefore is called a *Prosodiac Trimeter Acatalectic*, the former an *Antispastic Trimeter Acatalectic*.

8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Hērionactic.*)

Εχων εμ' ὡς | τε ναυσικομπ | ον αυραν. *Eur. Ph.*  
1706.

Χαριν αχαριστ | οι εις θεας | διδουσα. *Ib.* 1745.

Εξονθ' ὁ μιν | το κείθειν ὁ δε | το κειθειν. *Ib. Or.* 1412.

9. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian.*)

Τα λοιπα νῦν | ακουσαθ' ὅι | ἃ χρη παθη. *Æsch. Pr.*  
709.

Ωμοις αριστ | εροις ανακλ | ασας διεγν. *Eur. Or.* 1471.

Συλλαβεθ' ὁμηρ | ον τηνδ' οταν | στειχη παλιν. *Ib.* 1189.\*

\* The verse is impure, when a *Tribrachys* occupies the last place; as,

Ην οίδα καγ | ω τινα πολιτ | ην ἡμετερον. *Al. Scal. p.*  
176.

The last word must be announced *ημετερον*.

Αυτηγρὸς ὅι | περ και μοι οι | σωζουσι πολιν. *Or.* 918.

It should be read *γην* instead of *πολιν*.

Οἷς μὴ πῖλαζ | εἰν ἀλλὰλῖς | οἷς γυποδάς. *Æsch. Pr.*  
718.

where without doubt, it should be read *ἀλίστονοις ποδάς*.

Likewise a *Scazon* or *Choliambus*. (*Hiphonactean*.)

Ἀκυσσάθ' ἰππ | ἀνακτὸς υ | γὰρ ἀλλ' ἤκω. *Hephæst.*  
p. 17.

Ὀ μυσσοποι | ὅς ἐνθαδ' ἰππ | ἀναξ κείται. *Theoc. Scal.*  
p. 136.

10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Hiphonactean*.)

Ἀρῆς ἐν οἷν | ὦ φλοφερός ἐν | λόγοις εἰρὴν | υς. *Scal.*

Ὀ πάντα πάντ | ἰ Ξεινοκράτης | ἀνὴρ γέγων | ὅς. *Laert.*  
l. 4.

11. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian*.)

Γέλως ποῖον | τι φάρμακον | μεγίστον, ἐν | βίῳ. *Scal.*

12. \*TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic, Hiphonactean*.)

Τὴ χρυσοπέπλ | ὦ Μοῖσα χρυσ | ὅν ὕμνον ᾄδ | ἰ καζα. *Scal.*

Εἰ μοι γένοιτ | ο, παρθένος | καλὴ τε καὶ | τέτρινα. *Ib.*

Ταὶν οκταπέν | ἐνρὼν εἶχον | Φοῖβω τίθησ | ἰ δᾶρον. *Ap.*  
*Vict.*

\* This species of verse is frequent among the Latin comic poets; as,

*Ter.* Si quippiam | remiserint | Philumenæ | dolores.

13. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian*.)

Δεξαί με καμ | αζόντα δεξ | αἰ, λισσομαι | σε λισσομαι. *Scal.*



14. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Εξως ιαιν | ει γαρ γαλιζ | ων σπλαγχνα δ' αδ' ιχων γα-  
λην | ην. *Anacreon* has even exceeded the measure  
of a *Tetrameter*.

There are also other sorts of *Iambics*, called *Iambelegi*, and *Dicatalecti*; as,

ψευδεις α δωροις | ητ' ελαφοβολιαις. *Soph.* *Aj.* 178.

Ειναιτα δ' ηλθε | Πυλαδης αλιαστος. *Or.* 1479.

Ει μοι ξυνη | φεροντι μοιρα. *Soph.*

Ηως ηνιχ' ιππο | τας εξελαμψεν ανηρ. *Eur.*

But these are *Asynarteti*; as, *Galliambics*, are more properly *Ionics*.

## OF TROCHAIC VERSE.

The *Trochaic* verse approaches very nearly to the laws of *Iambic* verse; for it admits,

In the unequal places,

A *Trochee*,

A *Tribrachys*.\*

In the even places,

A *Trochee*,

A *Tribrachys*,

A *Spondee*,

A *Dactyl*,

An *Anapaest*.†

\* Some admit a *Dactyl*, which others reject.

† Some here add a *Proceleusmatic*, which is denied by others.

But in the *Trochaic* verse, the unequal places remain untouched, and that more carefully, than the even places in *Iambics*.

The *Trochaic* system is commonly composed of *Tetrameters Catalectic*, or of two parts, *Dimeters Acatalectic* and *Catalectic*.

*Note.* That after six feet, there remains one foot and a common syllable, which is called *κατακλις*. This foot is generally a *Trochee*, but sometimes a *Tribrachys*.

Των πολιτων | ανδρας υμῖν | δημιουργος | αποφανω. *Hesl.*

Μη θανειν κλο | πῇ δ' αριγμαι | διαφυγυσσ | πολιμις.

*Eur. I.* 1254.

Αλλα και ταδ' | εξαμησαι | πολλα θυγη | τον ο Εγως.

*Æsch. Ag.* 1666.

But some copies instead of ο Εγως have *θερως*.

There are also other *Trochaics* among the ancients; viz.

### 1. MONOMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ασινακτος. *Hec.* 691.

### 2. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, OR PENTHEMIMERIS. (*Pancratian.*)

Φευγε λοιδο | ρων. *Scal. Eur. Or.* 994. Παντιων  
σαλων.

Ολεθριον εμο | λε. *Hec.* 642.

Πεδιον αστραπ | τει. *Ph.* 111. *Pæon. Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

Αυδομος φοβε | ρον. *Or.* 1538.\*

\* The following is impure.

Πε θ' ος εμοι μι | ας. *Eurip. Ph.* 159. *Or.* 1515.

properly an *Epichoriambus*. *φαρμα πορφυρε* | α. Or. 1436, *Pæon. Dimeter Catalectic*.

3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Ithyphallic*, or *Phallic*.)

\*Bacchiac. *Βαχχιε, Βαχχιε, Βαχχιε*. *Scat.*

*Τοξα τ' ευλο* | *γησω*. *Hec.* 465.

*Ιχνοσ εφερεν* | *εφερεν*. Or. 1468.

*Ου με παριβα* | *φασμα*. *Hec.* 704.

*Αν με χειρι φα* | *νευσι*. *Soph.* *Aj.* 409.

*Τιθεμενα σπα* | *ραγμοις*. *Eur. Hec.* 657.†

*Οισι εργον* | *τελσας*. Or. 832.‡

\* The person who celebrated the honour of Bacchus in songs—used three Trochees. *Bacche, Bacche, Bacche, Ter.* These poems or songs were shamefully licentious, and their very name was base.

† More properly than *Ionics*, as they are named by the Scholiast. The same may be said of the following line, on account of the common syllable.

‡ *υπνωσσει λεγεις*, Or. 173. is called an *Ithyphallic*, but is rather an *Antisepastic*.

4. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPTHEMIMERIS. (*Euripidean*,\* *Lecythian*.)

\*Glyconian. *Ωλιναιοι* | *ματιρος*. *Ph.* 313.

*Καδμος εμολε* | *τανδε γαν*. *Ib.* 641.

*Σφαγιον εβιτο* | *ματιρα*. Or. 840.†

\* So called because *Aristophanes* jocosely rallies *Euripides*, in this measure, subjoining to the first part of the *Trimeter*, this verse,

*Ακρυθιον α* | *παλεσι*. *King on Or.* 727.

† The following are impure.

*Ημερα δ' ε* | *πισχησει*. *Hec.* 692. *Soph.* *Aj.* 400,

on account of the *Spondee* in the third place. It may therefore be an *Ionic Dimeter Catalectic*, (a *Uliomachian*.) *Ph.* 217, 657. Or. 1375.

*Ετιρος εις α* | *γαν ετιρον*. Or. 1537.

More properly a *Pæonic*, or *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*. Or. 807, or *Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*. Or. 805.

Αἰωρημα | ὅιν πιτραν. Or. 982.

Μελος βαρβα | ρω βοα. Or. 1386. Ph. 692.

More properly *Antispastics*, *Dimeter Catalectic*, or *Pheræcratic*.

5. DIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian*.) See *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Βαρβαροις εν | ευμαρσι. Or. 1370.

Ποι τραπωμαι | ποι πορευθα. Hec. 1099.

Σφιγγος αναφε | ροις ονειδος. Ph. 1722.

Φρυγιον αυ | καλλιβωλον. Or. 1382.

Τελος εχει δαι | μων βροτοισι. Ib. 1545.

Καλλιποταμος | υδατος ινα τι. Ph. 648.

Κρᾶτα φονιαν | ολεσιθης. Ib. 668.

Χλοερα δεργμα | των κοραισι. Ib. 664.\*

\* The following are impure.

Ου γαρ εμοι θε | λει συνηβαν. Anac. 87-4.

More properly an *Epichoriambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

† Οϊανθεις ι | εισα βοτρων. Eur. Ph. 238.

More properly an *Antispastic*, Or. 307, or impure *Ionic*, Ph. 1081.

† Β. οϊανθας.

Σαρκαν οςι | αν τ' εμπλησθω. Hec. 1071.

An *Antispastic*, or *Dactylic Hephthemimeris*.—ων Synizesis.

Οι δ' εχω δρα | μιν εκ οϊδα. Anac. 24.4.

An *Antispastic* impure, so called by Antipathy. See *Antispastic*.

τας αποζυ | γεισας δομων. Ph. 332.

Περγαμων Α | πολλωνιων. Or. 1389.

*Stesichorean*, or *Antispastic*, by Antipathy.

πολιον αιθιρ | αμπταμνος. Or. 1376.

More properly a *Pæonic*, or *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Bacchilidean.*)

Ας ἐγὴμ' ὁ | τοξότας Πά | ρις. Or. 1409.

The following is impure.

Γας ἐκ πατρὶ | ας ἀπώλει | σιν. Hec. 947.

An *Asynartetus* of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and an *Iambic Base*. Or. 1416.

7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic.*)

Οἱ δὲ πρὸς θεο | νες εἶω μο | λοντες. Or. 1408.

Ω τέκνον τέ | κνον ταλαινας | ματρός. Hec. 694.

The following, Λευκὸν δ' ἐμβα | λυσσά παχυν στερνοῖς. Or. 1466, is a *Trochaic*; or an *Asynartetus*, of an *Ithyphallic* and *Anapaestic* base, if the δ be struck out, which is not found in the ancient editions. It is in the above form an *Antispaestic*, compare Hec. 929. 1074. Or. 166.

Ἐνεπύσσι | κατθανῇ κατῷ | ἀνῇ. Or. 1462. A *Stesichorean* or *Asynartete*, from an *Ithyphallic*, and an *Iambic base*.

Μηχὰρ ὀρίζο | μαι γὰρ μιν δυο | φρονος. Æsch. Suppl. 395. Pauw; or rather an *Epichoriambic Trimeter Catalectic*. Schütz. ὀρίξει μοι.

8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Sotadic, Archilochian.*)

Ζεὺ πατέρ, γὰ | μιν μιν γὰρ ἱ | δαίσσασθαι. Hephaest.

9. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian.*)

Οὐκ ἰαμβος | ἀλλὰ σε τρεῖ | χαιος ἀρδεῖ. Scal.

The following verse is impure. (*Stesichorean.*)

Ὅθεν εἰς το | τε πτέρωντον | αελίχ. Or. 1001.

10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic.*)

Ἠλθον εἰς δὲ | μιν ἰν αὐτ' ἱ | κατὰ σοὶ λεγῶ. Or. 1400.

11. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Sotadic.*)

Οὐκ αλὶς πο | νηρίας ην | πρόσθις αὐ σι | αὐτοῖ. *Scal.*

Οὐδ' Ἀμειψί | αὐ ὀράτε | πτωχὸν οἷτ' ἰ | φ' ἡμῖν. *Hephæst.*

12. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Epicharmian, Hipponactean.*)

This kind of verse is very familiar to the *Tragic* and *Comic* poets.

Πῦ σιν ἄτος | ὅς πεφευγε | τ' ἔμῳ ἐκδο | μῶν ξίφος. *Or.*  
1506. Pure. B. has ἐκ δομῶν τῆμῶν ξίφος.

Πᾶντα χαζήν | ἡδὺ μᾶλλον | ἡ θάψει τοῖς σωφροσίν. *Id.*  
1509.

Ἀπὶ χει φασγά | ἰὼν πῆλας γὰρ | δεινὸν αὐτῶν | γέει φο-  
νὸν. *Id.* 1519.

Μενελαῖον δ' ἔ | τ ἄβροσ ἡμῖν | ἀναλαβεῖν εἰ | σὴ ξίφους.  
*Id.* 1531.

Ἀλλὰ μετὰ βῆ | λυστομένοθα | τῆτο δ' ἔ κα | λῶς λεγέεις.  
*Id.* 1526.

Ἡρῆες εἰτ ἰ | γὰρ δίκην δῶ | σὴ κακῶν ὁ | μὴ σφάλλεις.  
*Eur.* I. A. 384.

Ἀδίκια γ' ὦ | θιδοῖ Μυκηναίς | μὴ ἴθαδ' ἀνακα | λεί-  
θεις. *Ph.* 621. B. γέ σὴ ὦ—611.

In *Trochaic* verse, the *Tragic* poets observed this rule,

—Finis ut quarti pedis

Nominis verbive fine comma primum clauderet.

For this reason, Morell has corrected the following verses, as under.

Καὶ γὰρ ἔσθι | τοὶ λῖαν γ' ἰ | μοι. *Eur.* I. A. 1385.

τοὶ λῖαν γέ | μοι—thus, τῆσθι | μοι. *Æsch. Ag.* 1671.

Τον τε της θε | ας παιδ', ω τεκ | νοιγ' ὦ δειρ' ἰ | ληλυ-  
θας. *Ib.* 1. A.1339.

Observe also in the second place, and third, an *Epitritus quartus*, instead of a *Ditrocheus*, or *Epitritus secundus*.

Corrected thus, Τοντε παιδα | της θειας, τε-κνον, ὦ  
γι δειρ' | ε.—

Or thus, Τον τε της θε | ας τε-κνον, παιδ' | ὦγι—

Προς γενεια | δος, προς δεξι | ας σης προς τε | μητερος.  
*Ib.* 909.

Amended thus, Προς γενεια | δος τε, σης τε | δεξιας |  
προς μητερος.

Or if it be allowed to make *ει* short, or if *εια* be a synizesis, then thus, Προς γε-νειαδος | δεξιας προς |  
σης τε, προς τε | μητερος.

Or thus, Δεξιας προς | σης, γε-νειαδος | σης τε, προς  
τε | μητερος.

Τι το δικαιον | τυχ' αρ ε | χοιμεν αντειπ | ειν επος.  
*Ibid.* 1391.

This line is variously corrected.

By Canter and Barnes, thus, τυτογ' αρ ε |

By Morell, thus, τυτογ' αρ' εν | εχομεν αντειπ | ειν.

Or thus, τυτ; εχομεν | αραγ' αντειπ | ειν.

Τι δε φευγεις τεκ | νοι; Τον Αχιλλε | α τον ιδειν αισχ  
| υνομαι. *Ib.* 1341.

Where Barnes only says that the last syllable in *Αχιλλεα* ought to be long.

But there is an *Anapaest* in the first place; a *Dactyl* in the third and fifth, and the comma, or part of

the member is not separated, as the course or nature of the measure requires.

Morell reads thus, Τί δὲ τε-κνὸς φεύγ | εἰς; τὸν Ἀχι-  
λλῆα | τὸν εἰδέναι αἰσχ | νομαί.

Μαρτυρεῖς αὐτ | ῶ. Τὰ τε θε | ῶ μαθὼν χρηστ | ῆς α.  
*Ion.* 532.

Morell reads, | ὦ τα τε θε | ῶ μαθὼν χρηστ | —  
Ὡδὲ παμπῆ | δηδὲ παρ λα | ῶς. *Æsch. Per.* 726  
*Sch.* παρ λαος.

Morell would read, δὴν δὲ λαος | παρ—so αὐτῷ | παν.  
—*v.* 727.

Στείχῃτε δ' οὐγὲ | ροντὲς πρὸς δο | μῆς πιπρωμὲ | νῆς  
τυσθε. *Ag.* 1668.

This verse is faulty, in that in the first place it has a *Dactyl*, in the third and seventh place two *Spondees*, nor are the commas rightly separated.

Stanley strikes out τυσθε—Others would read,

Στείχῃτε γερὺν | τὲς δὲ πρὸς δο | μῆς πιπρωμὲ | νῆς  
τῆς or σφῆς.

Morell amends thus, Στείχῃτε δ' οἶγε | ροντὲς ἤδη | πρὸς  
δομῆς πι | πρῶμινῆς.

Again, Σωφρονὸς γινώ | μῆς δ' ἀμαρτή | τὸν κρατῶν  
τα | —*Id.* 1675.

Stanley reads, μῆς δ' ἀμαρτεῖν | τὸν κρατῶντα | δυσ-  
φορον.

Pauw, μῆς δ' ἀμαρτεῖν | τῷ κρατῶντι δυσφορον; but this contradicts all the ancient editions, and the manuscript.

Σ. γ. δ' ἔκ ἀμαρτεῖν εἰς τὸν κρατῶντα.



Morell would read, Σωφρονος γινω | μης δ' ἄρ' ἐστ' εἰς |  
 τον κρατηντ' ἂ | μαρτανειν.

Est certe abhorrere a recta mente in imperantem.

It is to be observed that the prepositions, or α in composition, although attached to the beginning of words, may be considered as single words; as,

Ταυτα μοι δι | πλη μεριμν' α | φραστος ἐστιν | εν φρεσι.  
*Æsch. Pers.* 163.

Οδε γαμος τιν | ειχει την προ | φασιν ἡμ' ἐκομισ' ἐκ δο-  
 μων. *Eur.* I. A. 884.

But on account of the *Anapæst* in the fifth place, it ought to be read, ειχει προφασιν | ἡ μ' ἐκομισεν | —See below, I. A. 336, 324.

But the following may stand, where the pause, or first comma, may be a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, instead of the common *Acatalectic*, on account of the diversity of the things spoken of.

Εἰ δοκει, στειχ | ωμειν | Ω γειν | ναισι εἰρη | πως εἶπος.  
*Soph. Phil.* 1442.

The following may be thus corrected *en passant*.

Τις δητ' ἐν πυ | λαισι δορυβος | —*Eur.* I. A. 317.

read, Τις ἄρα γ' ἐν πυ | —or, Τις γὰρ ἐν πυ | —

Πολιως· ως αε | χων αἰης πας | —*Ib.* 375, read πο-  
 λιος—

Αποτρεπευ τ' ἂ | ληθεις. Ουτοι | καταινω λι | αν σ' εγω.  
*Ib.* 336.

Where in the fifth place, there is an *Iambua*. *Barnes*, not more fortunate, instead of an *Iambus*, gives a *Spondee*.

— | ληθεις Ουτοι | καταινω λι | —

or, — | ληθες. Οὐ κατ | αινησῶ λι | —

read, — | ληθες. Οὐ κατ | αινησῶ λι | αν σ' ἰγα.

— || μυριον ὁ | ῥᾶν φας. *Ib.* 1394. read — || μυριον  
γ' ὁ | — or, μυριον ἴσο | ῥᾶν φας.

Βαεβαρων Ελλ | ηας εικος | αρχειν Αλλ' ε | βαεβαρων.  
*Ib.* 1400.

*Grotius* reads, αρχεν—*Doric*;—but without necessity. *B.* βαεβαρωνδ'—

*Morell* would read—Ελλ | ηας αρχειν | εικος. Αλλ'  
ε | —

Εκ' τινος δε | —*Ion.* 540, εα a *Synizesis*, as some-  
times Ιω monosyllabically.

Παις ἢ σοι γε | —*Ib.* 559, read Παις ὁ σοι γε | —*Scal.*

— || ὁ ποτμος σ' ἔξευ | ρεν, τεκνον. *Ib.* 554. read,

— || ὁ ποτμος ἔξευ | ρε σε τε-κνον. See *v.* 1254. or,

|| σε τε-κνον ἔξευ | ρεν ὁ πο-τμος. or,

|| σ' ὁ ποτμος ἔξευ | ρεν, τεκνον.

The first syllable in ποτμος is short in *Æsch. Pr.*  
198. *Orph. Argonaut.* 1288.

Εξειμι πατε | ρα δε γε μοι δος || *Ph.* 618. *Barnes.*

Ειμι τονδε | πατερα μοι δος. *King. Valck.*

—καλα μηχα | νηματα. *Eur. Herc. f.* 855.

There is perhaps no other instance in which this  
poet makes the first syllable in καλος long.

Read, — || καλα τα μηχα | νηματα, or with *Scal.* καινα  
μηχα | νηματα.

Δεινος μυκᾶ | ται—*Ib.* 870. read δεινα—*Canl.*

Διατιναξαν | τος δωμα Πεν | θεως αλλ' εξαν | ιστατε.  
*Bacch.* 606.

—τος το Πενθεως | δωμ' αλλ' εξαν | —*Canter.*

Διατιναξαν | τος δ' Πειθε | ως· αλλ' ἔξαν | —*Barnes*.

But *Morell* supposes this line irremediable, without omitting the *αλλα*, as the only means of avoiding the *Spondee* in the uneven places; and changing it into *αταρ*: so that according to him, the line will read

Διατιναξαν | τος το Πειθως | δ' Αταρ ἔξαν | ιστατε.

— || Ωσπερ θηλει | ας· πειλας. *Æsch. Ag.* 1663. read  
ωστι.

Μη προτιμη | σης ματαιων | τιν δ' ὕλαγμα | τιν. *Ib.*  
1664.

Και συ θησο | μιν κρατυτε | τινδε δωμα | τιν. *Ibid.*  
1665.

*Stanley* from the Scholiast, reads, τινδ' ὑλαγματων·  
Εγω.

Και συ θησο | μιν κρατυτε | τινδε δωμα | τιν καλως.  
*Canter.*—τιν· Εγω.

Και συ παντ' ευ | θησομεν κρα | τυτε τινδε | δωματων.  
*Ραυω.*

*Morell* prefers Και συ τινδε | δωματων ευ | ταδε |  
κρατυτε θησομεν. Or thus,

Και συ θησομεν | ευ κρατυτε | παντα τινδε | δωμα-  
των.

Or, as the poets frequently change the measure at the end of the play; if *Trimeter Hypercatalectic* be allowable; and that the sense may be more complete, he would alter the verse thus:

Ταδ' ἄρα θησομεν | ευκρατυτε | τινδε δωμα | τιν.

Or, Παντα θησομεν | ευ.—

Those verses are impure, which have a *Spondee* in the seventh place; as,

Μη προτιμα | δης' ἰμε χρε | τω σκοτω δι | καζειθαι.  
*Hephæst.* 19, 89.

Also the *Trochees* of *Eupolis*, where a *Spondee* is used promiscuously; and an *Iambus* in the fourth place: such are *Ar.* N. 518, &c.

Ω θεους | νοι κακιστω | προς γ' ὑμας ι | λυθεις.

Those may also be considered impure, which have a *Dactyl* in the uneven places.

The same licence may be admitted in *Trochaics*, as in *Iambics*, of elision in proper names, and even sometimes in other words, on account of the rapidity of pronunciation; thus, *Πυλαδην* pronounced *Π'λαδην* or *Πυλ'δην*.

Ου, πρεν ανδεις | ω Δαναους α | πασι. *I. A.* 324.

Συγγονοι τ' ι | μην, Πυλαδην τε || *Or.* 1535.

In the first line, *οι* may be a *Synizesis*, or it was pronounced *Δαν' οις*—or perhaps rather—*ω Δαν' οισι* | *πασι*.

So, *χιλιων αρ | χων, Πε' αμν τι* || —*Irh.* A. 355.

— || *Μυρμηδ'ων υ | σοι παρην.* *Ib.* 1352.

So also, *Εις Θερυβον ι | γω τοι κ' αυτος* || *ηλθεν εις τιν'*  
*ω ξεν.* *Irh.* A. 1329.

Read, | *γω και αυτος* || *ηλθεν*—

Or, | *γω δε κα' αυτος* || —

And, || *αρσινας ως φο | να φονον.* *I. T.* 1223.

Read rapidly, *αρσ'νας*, or *αρξ'νας*, or *αρινας*.

|| *πειθομενος γι | τω̃ θιω̃.* *Ion.* 560.

Read, *πειθόμενος, οἱ πειθόμενος, οἱ πιθόμενος.* *Soph.*  
*Ph.* 1255.

Ὡς τι δὴ φεῦ | γεις ἐμὲ σάυτη. *Ion.* 525.

Read, | γεις με σάυτη || —

Ἀντιτιναξ' ἐλ | θων. *Bac.* 623.

Read, *Ἀντιτιναξ' ἐλθων.* An old copy also reads thus.

12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Archilochian, Anacreontic, Hipponactic.*)

Κλῦθε μὲν γε | ροῖτος, εὐε | θείρα χρυσο | πεπλε κρη.  
*Anac.* 119.

Πως μέλει μοι | τῶ καλῶ τὰ | καλ' ἐχθροῖν | οἱ κακίσοι.  
*Scal.*

13. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Συν γέλῳτι | συν τ' ἐρωτι | γηρας ὀλβον | ἀξον ἄντι |  
χων. *Ibid.*

14. PENTAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Callimachian.*)

Ἐρχεται πο | λὺς μὲν Αἰγῶι | οὐ διατμηξ' | ἀς ἀπ' οἴῃ |  
ρας χις. *Hephæst.* p. 19.

There are also other species of *Trochaic* verse, *Dicatalectic*, *Eurip.* *Or.* 995. *Soph.* *Oed. T.* 1231; and *Procatalectics*, *Sapphics*, of *Dimeters Catalectic*, and *Acatalectic*. But these are rather to be reckoned among the *Asynartetes*, to be afterwards explained.

## OF THE IONIC A MAJORE.

Some have supposed this species of verse to have taken its name from the *Ionians*, because its rhythm, or movement, is swift and effeminate, resembling the disposition of that race of men.

The *Ionic* verse very rarely consists of *Ionics* alone,\* but assumes to itself, *Trochaic* dipodes (or double feet), without reserving any fixed seats for them.†

\* The reason is because feet end very inconveniently in two short syllables, where the voice cannot rest.

† Since the *Trochaic* Dipodes preserve the same proportion of time, and also begin with a long syllable.

The *Ionic a majore*, frequently admits of the *Pæon secundus*, in the first foot, for emphasis' sake. This, the first syllable in every verse, in some measure, requires, and this renders the same first syllable in some sort common. But it may be doubted whether such verses ought to be reckoned pure *Ionics*: for this licence would so confound the *Ionic* with the *Pæonic*, as to render them very difficult to be distinguished.

1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimer*.

Πρωτοῦσι μὲν | χῶν. *Eurip. Hec.* 1065; or the base may be *Anapaestic*.

## 2. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Hipponactic.*)

Και σωφρονα | πωλοις. *Ph.* 183.\*

Διεκαν προλι | πρσα. *Ib.* 245.

\* It may be remarked that these *Ionics* are called ἡμιολοι, not because they contain one *Ionic*, and the half of another; but because the *Arsis* and *Thesis*, (or elevation and depression) are not in the ratio of equality, but in the ratio of double, or *two to one*, as in what musicians call triple time. This name therefore has rather reference to the rhythm, than to the measure.

Προσιπι δ' ο | ρετας. *Or.* 1438. may be rather called an *Ionic*, than an *Iambic Penthemimeris*; on the contrary,

Διαιμον ο | νυχα. *Hec.* 656. is more properly an *Iambic Penthemimer*, or a *Pæonian Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, than an *Ionic*.

## 3. DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hephthemimeris*.

Η Παλλαδος | εν πολει. *Hec.* 466. In this measure, the first syllable is indifferent; but the close is *Trochaic*, i. e. the foot preceding the last is a *Trochee*, and the last syllable is long. *Sch. on Hephæst.*

Thus, Αει πυκι | ναις δροσοις. *Soph.* *Aj.* 1226.

*Telesilla*, a Lyric poetess of *Argos*, according to *Scaliger*, used this kind of verse with a *Cæsura*.

Some give another mode of measuring such verses.

Των | ηλιβα | των θρονων. *Acatalectic.*

Τοι | ωδ' ὅμι | ναιω. *Catalectic.*

It may rather be said perhaps, in verses so constituted, no licence is permitted in the last syllables, except in the *Catalectic* close.

Ουτε γαρ ὁ | ταν Κρισαν. *Soph.* *El.* 181. A *Pæon*

*primus*, instead of an *Ionic*, or rather an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; as,

Ἰδας ὄρας | ἰσον. *Eur. Or.* 1383, or it may be an *Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, composed of an *Ionic* and *Choreus*, instead of a *Trochee*.

Παριανὸν κατ' | ἰσοσθῆν. *Eur. Ph.* 215. An *Antispaetic Dimeter Catalectic*, rather than an *Ionic* verse.

Πολίως ἀφα | νισσιν. *Ib.* 1048. Here *ως* may be a *Synizesis*; but the verse is still impure; and the more so on account of an *Amphibrach* for a *Cretic*. It may rather be called a *Pæonic Dimeter Acatalectic*, and in the *Antistrophe*, a *Cretic* for a *Pæon*. For, ἀφα | νισσιν is inadmissible among the *Attic* writers.

#### 4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Δαρναδ' ἰε | ρως προσισχε. *Hec.* 459. B. αἰσχε.

Παρθενοῖσι | θηβαιαῖσι. *Eur. Ph.* 659.

Γαῖαν ἂ νιν | ἐνελίοις, *Antistrophe* 679. In the Bodleian manuscript, ἐνελίοισι; a *Ditrocheus*, or double *Trochee*, or an *Epitritus quartus*—or ἐνελίσι according to *Barnes*. Hence it becomes an *Antispaetic*. See *Antispaetic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Ἡοσιν | αἰματισσας. *Or.* 995. more properly an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*. On the contrary,

Δι αἵματος | ὃ προλείπει. *Ib.* 815.

Δεδυκε μιν | ἂ σιλανα. *Hephast.*

Τον δ' ἐν Δανα | ἰδων πόλει. *Or.* 1249-50. *Barnes*.

Τλαμων τι γαρ | εἰδὲ μ' ὄραν. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1355. are by some called *Antispaetic Dimeter Catalectic*;



by others, *Iambic Hephthemimer*; and by *Morell*, *Ionics*, κατ' αντιπαθειαν, or *Ephionics*.

Καδμος εμο | λε ταυδε γαν. *Eur. Ph.* 641.

Ιω Νεμε | σις και Διος. *Ib.* 189.

Αιεν σκοτι | α κρυπτιται. *Ib.* 348. These may also be called *Ephionics*. Β. αιεν αιωγμάτων.

Οινανθας ι | ιστα βετρυν. *Ib.* 238. called by some a *Trochaic*. It may be called an *Antisphastic*, composed of *Ephitrites*, first and second; or rather it is an *Ephichoriambic*.

Ιαχατ' ην ο | μοιος οτι. *Ib.* 1047. Β. ομοιος, Οποτι.

Ορμησας επ | εργον ιδεν. *Antistr.* 1071, rather an impure *Antisphastic*.

Θρηνης λογχο | φερει νοπλον. *Hec.* 1089. Of this verse there are various opinions. *Morell* considers it an *Antisphastic*. It may be considered as composed of an *Ephitritus* and *Ditrocheus*, the first of the *Ditrocheus* resolved.

Εν δαιδαλι | αις ποικιλλουσ'. *Hec.* 470. Β. Δαιδαλαισι. On account of the double *Spondee*, this verse cannot be reckoned pure. It is rather a *Hypercatalectic*, composed of an *Ionic*, a *Molossus*, i. e. the short syllables of the *Ionic* contracted, and a syllable over. It might perhaps be read,

Εν δαιδαλι | αισι παινα—

λλουσ' αετοχο | κοισι πηναις.

And in the *Antistrophe*,

Αργειος ι | γω δε ξεινα—479-80.

Ταδ' εν χθονι | δη κεκλημαι, which are only not pure *Ionics*.

Ελκεις μακρο | πην ζων. *Ph.* 1531. So;

Τις την υδρι | αν υμων. *Hephæst.* is called a *Chiomachian*. It is to be remarked, however, that a *Molossus* rarely enters into the composition of an *Ionic* verse, and that only in the even places; that four or five long syllables may not come together.

In scenam missus tanto cum pondere versus: *Hor.*

A. P.

#### 5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Νυν δ' ατος α | νιιται τυγε | ρω. *Soph. Aj.* 1232.

Κλωθ ει | φαγι φαιδι | μων. *Pind. Olym. α.* l. 41.

These following are not pure.

Συν Δηλια | σιν τε κυραι | σιν. *Hec.* 462.

Μοσχος αδα | μαρον πισημα. *Ph.* 643. More properly a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Πα ποτε κε | ραυνοι Διος | η. *Soph. El.* 825.

Επωδικος. *Schol.*

An *Ephichoriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*; (the second of the *Ephitrite* resolved,) or it may be a *Glyconic*.

#### 6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Praxilleian*.)

Ουδας θανα | τω ερυφονι α | ηδης. *Scal.* pure.

Οικτρων βιο | ταν εχυσαν | οικοις. *Eur. Hec.* 457.\*

Πληρης μεν ε | φαινετ' α | σι | λαια. *Hephæst.*

\* Αλχαν Αρε | α τε, τον μα | λρον. *Soph. Oed. T.* 199.

In the second place, the *Schol.* makes the foot a *Pæon tertius*; more properly a *Ditrocheus*: for the *Attic* accusative in α, is long; as in *Ετσεκλια*. *Eur. Ph.* 1258.

—ω καταρα | τοι ποι και με | φυγα. *Hec.* 1064.—

Either an *Antisphaestic*, of a *Pæon* first, &c. *Schol.* but the penult in αρατος is long, see *Soph. An.* 984. *Oed.*

T. 1363. It may therefore be a *Choriambic*; or rather an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Τοφλὺ ποδὸς | ἐξαγωγὴς | εἰς φῶς. Eur. Ph. 1535.

B. οὔποτε τῆς. Οὔποτε τῆς | χρυσῆς εἰς | αἴρος. Ib. Or. 810—*σιαις Synizesis*.

Ἀλυσίσι | χρυσῆς φέρο | μιναι. v. 982. an *Epionic*.

#### Υ. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

B. ἀνᾶϊξι. Αἰεὶ κατὶ | χῶν ἀνᾶξι | μὲν ξίφους. Eur. Ph. 343.\*

Πολλοὶ μὲν ἄ | νῆας θύρας | πορτεῖς τοί. Scal.

\* βαλοῖμι χρο | νω φουγάδῃ | μελεον. Ph. 170.

The ancient editions had βαλλοίμι to satisfy the measure. βαλλοίμι renders it a more pure *Ionic*; but βαλοῖμι will rather give a *Pæonic*.

B. ἐρριθρογόν. Δια το τὰς | ὄρεθι θούγῃ | νον ὄμμα. Or. 1387. *Epionic*; or it may be an *Asynartete* of a *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, and *Base*; or of a *Trochaic Base*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

Ἀετὺς θόνα | κὸς ὦ φίλα | φωνεῖ μοι. v. 146.

As a *Ditrocheus* is in a manner of equal time with an *Ionic*; so is a *Cretic* with an *Antibacchius*. The verse therefore is rightly denominated a *Trimeter Catalectic*; but it is an *Epionic*, on account of the double *Iambus*.

Thus: Καὶ τοὶ γένε | α τῆριος | ὦ παὶ παί. Soph. An. 961.

This verse is called by the *Schol.* a *Catalectic*; but ὦ παὶ παί may be considered an *Antibacchius*, on account of the common syllable, rather than a *Molos-sus*. Or it may be an *Anapaestic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Ζεὺς εἰς ἐφ' ἑ | ῥα πάντα καὶ κρατύνει. *Soph. El.* 176.

An *Ephionic* or rather a *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Æolic*.)

Κρησσαι νυ πο | ῥ' ὠδ' ἐμμελε | ας ποδίσσιν.

Ὠρχιὺνδ' ἅπα | λοις ἀμφ' ἐρ' | ἔντα βωμεν. *Hephæst.*

Τοὶ βάλ' ἔτιρ | κ γὰρ Ἀρεα | δεῖσι λαβα. *Ib. Arh.*

Many of this species are found impure, particularly in *Eurip.* *Orest.*

9. A TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Ματὲρ τιρ | ἰων χαιρε με | λαν Καλλιόπης. *Scal.*

10. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Æolico-Sadadic*.)

Ὁ σκληρὸς α | ἰς σπαια νο | εἰ δυσμορὸς | αινρ. *Ib.*

Ἡρην ποτι | φασιν Δία | τοὶ τερπικε | ραυνοὶ. *Hephæst.*

11. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Παι φραζέ | πως δωρε β | κ ζῆς ἐδ | ὦ λαβεν. *Scal.\**

\* Ἐν Ὀλυμπί | ἀδὲ ἰκάν | Ἰλα φερε | τὰ χαρην. *Pind. Ol.* 10. 21. *Sch.*

But contrary *Ionics* are not wont to be so connected. It may be therefore an *Asynartesis*.

12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Ionic*.)

Ζημία μο | ρος τῶν ἀχα | λινῶν τομῶ | τῶν ἀκριβη. *Scal.*

These are pure or legitimate *Ionics*; but the impure claim so much licence, that they admit all these feet; an *Anapest*, and a *Pyrrich*, with the first resolved,

— | τὰ πῆλασγος ε | —Or. 1247.—

a *Dactyl* and a *Pyrrich*, with the second resolved;

Καδμος ἐμολε | —Ph. 641.—

a *Molossus*, with the short vowels contracted; as,

— | πὺν ζῶαν. Ib. 1531.—

a second *Pæon*;

Προσιπτε δ' ο | —Or. 1438. Μυκηιδες | —Ib.

1246.—

a *Tribrachys* and a *Pyrrich*, by resolving the second of the *Pæon*.

Ετρεα δ' ετε | ρεις αμειβε | ται. Ib. 977. Rather than an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*; unless in the *Strophe*, the pronunciation be ετρεα or ετρεεις; and then, according as you have contracted either the first or middle final syllables, all are *Pæons*.

1. *P.* Ηἴσιν—Ib. 995. 2. *P.* above; 3. *P.* προλιπυσα | —Alc. 396. 4. *P.* Οποτε της | —Or. 810. B. omits της;

a *Tribrachys* and a *Trochee*, by resolving the first of the *Ditrocheus*.

Φοβος εχει με—Ib. 1255.—

a *Trochee* and *Tribrachys*, by resolving the third.

Πυροφορα δο | μων εχρησι. Ph. 647; an *Antisphastic Glyconic*; or more properly perhaps a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

To which will correspond the *Antithetic* or opposite verse, if you place the article before κῆᾱτα.

Καδμος ωλισι | μαρμαρω, το

Κῆᾱτα.—line 667.—

or it may be a *Catalectic*, by reading in the *Strophe*, Πυροφορ' εχρησ | εν δομων.—

a *Ditribrachys* by resolving all.

Αφιλα περ αφι | λους. *Soph. Aj.* 624. which may be also an *Iambic* or *Trochaic Penthemim*; and *Ionics*, κατ' αστιπαθειαν, or *Ephionics*, are joined to *Iambic*, *Dipodia*,\* to *Choriambics*,† and to all the *Ephitrites*.‡

\* λιπτει δονα | κος, α φιλα | —*Eur. Or.* 146.

† Καλλιπλοκα | μω 9' Ελεια | —*Pind. Ol.* 3, 2. *Prosodiac*. See afterwards.

‡ 1. *Ephit.*— | δος Αργειων—*Or.* 1247.

2. *Ephitr.*— | σιν τι κωραι | —*Hec.* 462.

3. *Ephitr.*— | μαρον πισσημ | —*Ph.* 643.

4. *Ephitr.*— | Θρηκης λογχο | —*Hec.* 1088-9.

## THE IONIC A MINORE.

The lesser *Ionic*, if pure, instead of a double *Trochee*, or *Ditrocheus*, chooses a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*.

1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*.

Εξα τω διυρ | ο. *Scal.*

2. A DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Επι ταιδ' εσσ | υθεις. *Hec.* 1082.

Less pure verses of this description, are the following.

Ἐν ὀπλοῖς ἄρμ | ἄρας. *Or.* 1289. *B.* ἑνὸπλος.

Τοῖς δ' εἰς ἀκρυστ | ατῶν.

Μαχάραν ἱμπλ | κειν. *Ib.* 1422.

These may be rather called *Cretics*, or *Pæonics*: as also the following, Παιδα τῆς Τυδ' | ἀρεδ' ὀ—which may be also called a *Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. Thus,

Οἷς γὰρ αἰθε | ἔθιν. *Soph. An.* 591, or a *Trichaic Penthemimer*.

3. A DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hephthemimeris*. (*Timocratian*.)

Ἐλατος ἀε | οκαμοῖς. *Ph.* 1517.

Σικελος κομψ | ος πηρ.

Ποτι τῶν ματ | ερ' ἱθα. *Hephæst.*

*Scaliger* joins these two verses. See afterwards *Dipenthemimer*.

The following are impure,

Ποθεν ἀμφι | δακρυτοῖ. *Ph.* 332.

Μεγας ἐν τῷτ | οἷς θεοῖς. *Soph. Oed. T.* 890.

Οἷον εργον | τελισας. *Eur. Or.* 832. An *Ephionic*. *Soph. Aj.* 1218. or it may be an *Ithyphallie*.

Ἀγαμεινονεῖος παῖς. *Or.* 836. An *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; but if we read Ἀγαμεινονεῖος, it may be an *Anapestic Penthemimeris*.

4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Μελα παῖδ' | ος ἀνέκοις. *Eur. Suph.* 972, pure; so,

Ροδινοῖσι σ | ἱφαντοῖς. *Anac.* 5, 15.

Τα τοῖς ἐμοῖσ' | ἰ τυραννοῖς. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1114. or it may be an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*. *Schol.*

The following are less pure.

Στοιὰ χησι | τε καὶ γοοκ. Or. 204, rather than an *Anapaest*,

Ιονιον | κατα ποιντον. Ph. 216, with the first syllable short, as the *Scholiast* rightly notices, composed of two *Pæons*; since in *Dimeters*, the last syllable is not common. Thus,

Ζαβια τ' αντ | ρα δρανιστος. Ib. 239, or a *Pæonic*. But if the first be long, it is a *Prosodiac*, (*Dimeter Acatalectic*), as *Valc.* observes. If *ελατα* be added, from the following verse, as *Heath* does, it becomes a *Prosodiac Trimeter Brachycatalectic*; to which the twin verse, 228, will correspond well; if we read with the old editions—χευσο | τευκτοικ; or it may be *Catalectic*, with the defect of only one syllable.

Τυριος ω | τετρασκελης. Ib. 642. Rather a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*. Thus,

Πολυελικτ | οι αδωνιν. Ib. 819.

Ουρεικι τε | σκοπιαι θων. Ib. 240; θων being a *Synizesis*. And instead of the *Dispondeus Octasemus*, which is not admissible in these places, it might be called a fourth *Epitrite*. But it is more properly an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*.

Ιδ' ὁ Θρηκων | Σαλμαδησσοκ. Soph. An. 981.

An *Epionic*, on account of the *Ditrocheus*, or double *Trochee*.

χωρει περι | βρυχιοισι. Ib. 343.

An *Ionic a minore*, of an *Ionic* and *Ditrochee*, according to the *Scholiast*.

But, if so measured, it becomes a legitimate *Ionic*



a *major*; to which the *Antithetic*, or opposite verse, by no means corresponds. Σπέρμεισι δικτ | οκλωσαι. But the first syllable in βρυχίαις from the second aorist of βρυχω, is shortened by *Hom. Apoll.* and *Æsch.* It may be therefore an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*, and then all will be right.

Ανα ται ευ | αδη Τροίαν. *Ib.* *Aj.* 1209.

But the member of the *Antistrophe* is by no means like this: for it is composed of a *Ditrocheus*, and a *Dijambus*, says the *Scholiast*;

Ω ποιοι προ | γοιαι ποιων. viz. a *Periodic*.

But the *Doric* ται, and the diphthong in Τροίαι before a vowel being short, it becomes a *Trochaic Hephthemimeris*, to which the *Antithetic*, or opposite verse will well correspond.

Θιατω τερπ | ομαι κερων. *Anac.* 39, 23. B. θιασω γειγθα.

Απαλη παιδ | α κατιχαι. *Ib.* 66-7. B. κατιχαι.

Μεροπων δε | φυλα παντα. *Ib.* 3, 4. an *Erionic*; thus,

Βεφορ ειμι | μη φοβησαι. *Ib.* 11. ανακλωμενοι; or it may be, with the preceding, an *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

N. B. The *Peon tertius*, unless in case of an *αε-κλασις*, is never substituted for an *Ionic*. See *Pauw* on *Pindar. Ol.* 9. 39.

##### 5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Θαιατω ος | αναμνησθητ | ι. *Scal.*

Μονα δ' αιων | α. διαξυσ | α. *Eurip. Ph.* 1521.

The following are less pure.

Ελευας ε | πι λικτα, ται | καλλ—*Eur. Hec.* 635.

Rather than an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

Ε', ε ως γαυρ | ος, ως φοβε | ρος. *Ph.* 128.

*Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; ε, ε̄, extraversum; i. e. considered as not belonging to the verse.

Τυριοι οιδ | μα λιπυρ', ε | βαν. *Id.* 210.

More properly an *Antisphastic Dimeter Acatalectic*; (the second of the *Antisphast* being resolved) to which the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse very well corresponds (v. 222,) provided—λεως be a *Synizesis*. So,

Προσιδον αμφ | ιβαλι μας | εν. *Id.* 313, or they may be *Periodic* verses. Β. αμφιβαλλι.

Β' εν θρῆνοις | αναβασ | ω. *Or.* 984.

Ακισαιο | τυφλον Αλι | ε. *Hec.* 1067. An *Ephionic*; or it may be a *Pæonic*.

Εκληρον, στ' | επιτυμφιδι | ος. *Soph. An.* 826. The last of the *Ionic* being resolved.

\* Τι κκλησκα, | τασδ' ἐπῳνυ | μον. *Oed. T.* 219; an *Ephionic*.

So, Ταυδ' ἱτοιμασ | ὀδον εκ ε | τι. *An.* 891; or an *Acatalectic*, the last syllable of the *Ionic* being resolved.

#### 6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Κυπρι ματιρ | μαλεων φροντ | ιδων. *Scal.*

Διιδιφρευσ | ε Μυρτιλσ | φονον. *Eur. Or.* 991.

Ομανυλος· ὦν | ὑπερ ῶ χρευσ | ια. *Soph. Oed. T.* 197.\*

\* Or this verse may be a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; ε̄ω, *Synizesis*.

The following verses are not pure.

B. *μονοματῶρ*. Μονοματε | ρος ὀδυρμοῖς | ἱμοῖς. *Ph.* 1518; or an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Πλοκαμῶς, σκι | αἶζον δεραι | ικαν. *Ib.* 316.

Ενθεν φοῖω | φοῖος ἔξα | μοι βαν. *Or.* 814; an *Ephionic*, or *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

So, Φυσις ἀνι | ραν εἰκτεν | ἡδε. *Soph. Oed. T.* 888.

B. εἰς αὐδαν ποτ.—Τισα θροεῖς | λογον συ ποτι | ια. *Eur. Or.* 1248; or *Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

So, Επὶ φοῖω | χαμαιπτεται | ματρός. *Ib.* 1491.

Περι δ' ὄλε | νας δεραι φιλτ | ατα. *Ph.* 169. *Ephionic*.

Also, Επὶ δαρι | και φοῖω και | ιμων. *Hec.* 647. *Ανακλωμένης*.

So, Τελισαν τα | φοινισαι | χερσι. *Soph. Oed. T.* 474; or an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

B. νιφοβολοιο. Ἰν' υπο δειρ | ασι νιφο | βολοις. *Eur. Ph.* 214.

Either a *Pæonic*, (rather than an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*); but that it may correspond with its twin brother, it should be a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; either by resolving the last of the *Ionic*, (εἰσι νιφοβο) or by pronouncing νιφο | βολοις rapidly, as νιφοβλης, unless in the *Antistrophe* we may prefix the article τῆς or τῷ το Λαῖα.

#### 7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Χεε μοι γεκτ | ας ἀνυδρον | μελικαν. *Scal.*

The following verses are impure.

B. ἔρειαν. Δαιτ' ἀνημε | ρον ὀρειαν τ' | εκβολαν. *Hec.* 1078. *Ephionic*.

So, *Χροῖα γὰρ | πισαν ἰδ' ἐν | αῖται.* *Or.* 152;  
and,

*Λυκί νιαῖ | τα τε σα χρυ | στροφον.* *Soph. Oed.*  
*T.* 212.

*Φυγας απος | αλεις ὁμαιμ | υ' λωβα.* *Eur. Ph.* 323;  
rather *Acatalectic*, if you call the last foot a *Molossus*: but a vowel follows, if the last syllable were not otherwise common.

So: *Βαρυαλγυτ' | μοι δ' αχος | ισανι.* *Soph. Aj.*  
200.

*Ειχι δ' αλλη | ταδ' αλλα δ' επ' | αλλοις.* *An.* 142.  
This the *Schol.* calls *Catalectic*; but others suppose that cannot be, unless we should read *ειχι δ' ἄλλη τα-  
μει αλλα | δ' επ' αλλοις*; but in that case they dispose the verse otherwise, *τα μει αλλα | τα δ' επ' αλλοις*;  
*τα μειαλλ | δ' επ' αλλοις*, in the old editions; hence Johnson has in his edition, *ταδ' ἄλλα δ' επ' αλλοις*;  
and also Burton. Thus it will be an *Antisphastic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*; or rather a *Cretic*, or *Pæonic Trimeter Hypercatalectic*, to which the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse corresponds; *ῥῑων Synizesis*.

*Διδυμας ἄ | λος τ', ακται βοσπ | αριαι.* *Ib.* 980.

The *Dispondee* is not pleasing. It may be an *Antisphastic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, with the third of the *Epitrites*, (the first syllable being resolved) and the fourth *Epitrite*, with an *Iambus*; or, rather an *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic* base, and a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*.

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic.*)

Γλυκοφάρμγγ | ις ὕμνοι Λισβ | ιδος αυρας. *Scal.*

Προς εμε γαρ | κάκων ἴμο | λι των δ' ἄχη. *Eur. Ph.*

357.

Εκράτησας | τε παντ' ἰνδαίμ | ονος ἰλβυ. *Soph. Oed.*

*T. 1220; rather an Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, or a Dipenthemim.*

Θανατων δ' ἰ | μα χωρα πυργ | ος ἀνιστας. *Ib. 1223;*

or, an *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and an *Adonic*, or with an *Anapaestic base*.

*Anacreon* in the sweetest numbers writes,

Απο μοι θα | νειν γεινοιτ' υ | γαρ αν ἄλλη.

Λυσις εκ πο | τωι γεινοιτ' υ | δαμα τωιδε. *Frag.*

Where in the last place there is an *Ionic*, the rest as you please. *Scal. Barnes* measures those two lines otherwise; dividing them into four verses.

## 9. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Τι λεγεις θυμ | ι; ἰγυγ'; ἑυ | εν ἀλιτρου | θεος.

*Scal.*

Μεγαλῶ δ' ἔντε μ' Ερως ἰ | κοψεν ὥστε | χαλκευς.

Πελεκαι, χειμωρη δ' ἰ | λυσεν ἐν χα | ραδρα. *Hephæst.*

*Baxter, Mattaire and Barnes*, measure these in four verses.

## 10. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Παφια φειδ | ιο δεσποιν | α γιγοντειν. *Scal.*

11. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Phalæcian.*)

Θεραπειων | φυγαῖ αυλαν | φυγαῖ ἴσι | δικακισ. *Ib.*

12. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian.*)

Κακοδαιμων | κακοπραγμων | κακοπαιγμων | κακοπεισ-  
μων. *Ib.*

Εμε δειλαν | εμε πασαν | κακοταταν | πιδιχοισαν. *He-  
phæst.*

These are pure or legitimate; but almost all the impure verses admit\* the same feet, with the impure greater *Ionice*; as the *Epionice* also admit *Ditrochai*. We may observe only that the *Molossus* is placed at the end, or in the even places of the greater *Ionice* measure; but that in the lesser *Ionice*, that foot is put at the beginning, or in the uneven places; and that the greater *Ionice* measure very rarely terminates in an *Ionice* foot.

\* In this verse, a *Pæon primus* is very seldom found.

The second *Pæon* is found *Phœnis*. 128, 210. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

The third *Pæon*, *Hecuba*, 635. 1067. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

The fourth *Pæon*, *Or.* 1248, *Ph.* 214. *Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

*Epitrit.* 1, *Or.* 984. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

*Epitr.* 2, *Soph. Oed. T.* 665. *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and *Or.* 832. *Catalectic*.

*Epitr.* 3, *Or.* 814. *Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

*Epitr.* 4, *Ph.* 221. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

*Note.* When the verse is to be examined or tested, not by the number of feet, but by the space of the times; the diminution of time in the first *Dipodia* may be made up from the following: as, when a third *Pæon* is used, and a *Ditrochæus Heptasemus*, or second *Epitrite* follows the last short syllable. This communion, or connection, the musicians call *ανακλασις*; and when such verses occur, they are called *ανακλωμενα*; as,

Μισονυχτι | οis ποθ' ὤραις. *Anac.* 3.

| κατιδυν i | ρωτα φινυγι. *Hephæst.*

Or, these may be *Iambic Hephthemimer*. *Soph.*  
*El.* 1073.

*N. B.* The measure is termed *ανακλωμενον*; because in it, the deficient time in one foot is reflected, and compensated in the following foot. *Schol. on Hephæst.*

The *Galliambic* verse, according to *Victorinus*, is formed by resolving the long syllables of the *Tetrameter Catalectic*. This verse is called by some, as he observes, *Metroiæcon* or *Bacchiæcon*.

Verses composed in this manner are very sweet:

χαλῆπῳς εἰ | ρῳς βαδίζοντ' | ἐκλείψει | συντρίχειν.

The *Galliambics* of *Hephæstion*, are very different from this;

Γαλλαι μῆ | τρὸς ὀρείης | φιλοθύρσοι | δρομαδῆς.

Γαλλαις μῆ | τρὸς ὀρείης | φιλοθύρσοι | δρομασιν. *Scal.*

Which may more properly be called an *Antisphæstic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, or an *Asynartete*, of an *Anaphæstic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, and a *Penthemimeris*.

## CHORIAMBIC VERSE.

The principal foot in this verse is a *Choriambus*, whence it takes its name. It properly ends in a *Dactyl* or *Cretic*; and sometimes by resolving the first syllable of the *Trochee* into two short syllables, it admits a *Tribrachys*; very rarely a *Molossus*.

### 1. MONOMETER.

Ω μὲι ἰγῶ. *Eur. Hec.* 1056.

2. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC, or *Penthemimeris*.

Τανδε γυναικ | ων. *Hec.* 1070.

An *Adonic*, or *Dactylic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

3. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Alcmanian*.)

Ἀλιος αυγ | αζει. *Hecuba* 637 ; which is a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambic*.

Ειθε μοι ομ | ματων. *Hec.* 1066.

Ἀμφιπολοι | φρυγεις. *Or.* 1417.

Εντροφος ἀμ | ιρα. *Soph.* *Aj.* 628.

—θων, η ιωων | ματων. *Antistrophe* 642.

Where instead of a *Choriambus*, there is a third *Epitrite*.

Perhaps in the time of *Sophocles*, when the *Ionic* letter η had not yet been received at *Athens*, the common vowel, which represented both the long and short sound, was pronounced so weakly, that the last example might be counted a *Choriambus*.

If the *Doric* α was put for η, as μα for μη, or μα-  
ταν η ιωων; otherwise, if we read in the *Strophe*,  
Εντροφος εν ἀμ | ιρα, or εν ἀμια | τροφος, then we  
should find no more difficulty, and should have twin  
verses; viz. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

4. DIMETER CATALECTIC, or *Hepthemimeris*.

Πορθμοι αιξ | ω ταλας. *Hec.* 1106.

Πε φαιδων | Ἀλιος. *Soph.* *El.* 826.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Φοιταλες | φευ μοχθων. *Or.* 327.

Δεινων ποιων | ως παντα. *Antistrophe* 343.



Perhaps *Acatalect*: for a *Molossus* is a foot of equal time with a *Choriambus*. But here also an *Epitrit*. 3, is opposed to a *Choriambus*, unless the second syllable in *φειταλος* from *φειταω*, and before a liquid, be made long; then it would be an *Iambic Dimeter Catalectic*, on account of the common syllable, or rather an *Antispastic*, to which the *Antisthetic*, or contrasted verse corresponds.

χευσιτο κυκλ | οι φειγγοι. *Ph.* 181.

More rightly a *Dactylic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Ηξει δε και | πολυπους. *Soph. Elect.* 490.

A third *Epitrite* as above, or more properly an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

—των υδατων | πατερα. *Hec.* 450.

Μηποτε μη | ποτε ταυδ'. *Ph.* 198. These may be called *Dactylic Penthemim*.

Ως σπειραι | α κυτρα. *Ph.* 182; or, *Iambic Hephthemim*.

The verse closes very sweetly with a *Bacchius*.

Ανδροκυκλις | ι πηαις. *Hec.* 471, which is by *Scal.* called an *Aristophanian*, and by *Diomedes*, an *Archilochian*.

##### 5. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic*.)

Αμφι πλάδοις | οζομενα. *Ph.* 1517-18.

Νιφοβολον τ' | ορος ιερον. *Ib.* 241.

Χρυσοφαιιν | αι πτερυγαι. *Anac.* 173. 3.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambic*.

Ο μεγας ολβος, | α τ' αρετα. *Gr.* 805.

Either a *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Γεραία πο | δι τρομεραν. *Ph.* 310. Β. γερα τρομε-  
ραν; or, *Anapaestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*: but  
the first may be considered to be a *Disrocheus*, ra-  
ther than an *Epitrit.* 4, unless; as *Heath* suggests,  
the old reading be retained, Γερα τρομεραν. An *Ana-  
paestic base*, or *Ionic Penthemim*.

Οὐδεν ἱλλικ | τι γυναικ. *Soph. An.* 593. either a  
*Trochaic Stesichorean*.

Ως περικυμα | τρι μακαρα. *Eur. Ph.* 348; the  
first syllable of the *Choriambic* being resolved.

Χρυσιοπηγῃ | ων φαρων. *Or.* 838; or, more pro-  
perly a *Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or *Dac-  
tylic Hephthemim*.

Τον λιουκασπιν | Αργοδοι πεν. *Soph. An.* 107.

Ηικανθ' Ηφ | αιτον ἱλιν. *Antistr.* 125.

The *Schol.* had probably read Αργοδοι πεν, as he  
calls it a *Choriambus*; yet it will not correspond  
with the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse, unless θ' be  
prefixed, as the sense seems to require. This also  
may with more propriety be called a *Dactylic Heph-  
themim*.

Β. κυκιοπτειν. Κυκιοπτειν | καλλοσυνας. *Or.* 1394;  
unless the second in *κυκιοπτειν* be shortened.

Β. αλαλαισι δ' αιν. Σιν αλαλαγαις | δ' αιαγματων.  
*Ph.* 337.

—δ' αιν αιαγματων the old reading, which some  
critics retain. Whence it becomes a *Trimeter Bra-  
chycatalectic*, and the following Σκοτια κρυ-πτ | νται,  
an *Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Αειλιθ | σιληναια. *Ph.* 180.

Ω Διος ἴεν | ος Ἀρτεμι. *Ib.* 199.

Χερος γινωμ | αν αφοβος. *Ib.* 243; either an *Iambic Hephthemim.*—γινωμ' αν—*Vossius*, χερης; and in the preceding verse, *Heath* has ειλισσιν' οπως λεπτη | ὀδυσατη. *Anac.* 66. 3, perhaps it should be λεπτος. See afterwards *Antisphastic*.

#### 6. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Οφειλε προτερον | αιθαλα δυ | αι. *Soph. Aj.* 1211.

The following are mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Θωιν χοροποι | αναξ οπως | μοι. *Soph. Aj.* 707.

Ωμοι φοβη | μοι το προσιεπ | εν. *Ib.* 227; rather than *Periodica*.

Αλλ' αλατο | ρος τις οϊζ | υς. *Eur. Hec.* 949.

A *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*; or rather with the *Schol.* an *Epichoriambic*. But the first foot may be called a *Ditrocheus* rather than an *Epitrit*. 4.

#### 7. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Πολιον αφανης | αιθερος ιδ | ωλον. *Eur. Ph.* 1569

B. αιθερος αφανης.

Mixed, or *Epichoriambics*.

Ος δορι Θηβ | αιας Μυκη | αισι. *Ph.* 194.

Μητε πατρω | εν ικοιτ' ες | οικον. *Hec.* 952;

or, an *Asynartete*, of a *Trochaic* and *Iambic Penthemimeris*. Το πτανον μεν | διωγμα των | πωλων. *Or.* 989. More properly an *Asynartete* of an *Anapestic* base, and *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. *Barnes* in the last verse omits των.

Ω ποτνια χε | υσιοβορ | ρυχε. *Ph.* 198.

Πικρον δ' ομμα | των θαλαμη | πολων. *Æsch. S. T.*

Ιλιαδας | αι με θωα | ισιν. *Eur. Hec.* 1062. *Prosodiac.*

### 8. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Ουδε μανοντ | αν σθενος εδ | ι τροφαι. *Hephæst.*

Mixed, and *Epichoriambic*.

Δη ποτε ταν | Ιλιαδα σκ | οπιαν. *Hec.* 930. B. Ιλια-  
δος; or, an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Ποσειδωνι | οis Αμυμων | ιοισι, most properly an *An-  
tisphæstic*. *Ph.* 197. *Valc.* B. Αμυμωνισιis νιασι.

Οιμοι ξυμφο | ρας βαρυποτμ | ατατας. *Ph.* 1354.

Βοτρυχων τε | κυανοχρωτ | α χαιτας. *Ib.* 315.

Either an *Ionic a minore*, according to the *Scho-  
liast*; or, an *Epionic*; or rather a *Trochaic Trimeter  
Brachycatalectic*, on account of the common syllable.

Ταναος αιθ | ρε' αρπαλλισθ' | αιματος. *Or.* 322, of a  
*Choriambus*, &c. *Schol.* But as the first syllable  
in *ταναος*, is perhaps never long, it may be an impure  
*Antisphæstic*.

A *Trimeter Catalectic* is no where to be found;  
but a pretty sweet *Epichoriambic Trimeter* may;  
which is also called *Eupolidean*.

Παλαι παλαι | ας απο συμφ | ορας δομων. *Or.* 809.  
or, it may be an *Asynartete* of an *Iambic Penthemi-  
meris*, and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

### 9. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Φοιβε πατερ | χαιρε διδχ | αγγλασφον | ον βιον. *Scal.*

Αι Κυθερει | ας επιπνιστ' | οργια λευκ | ωλιον. *He-  
phæst.*

These are pure; but impure, or mixed, admit al-  
most all kinds of feet; as a *Ditrocheus*, a *Pæon tri-*

*mus*, an *Epitrit. tertius*, and other feet, both *Pæons* and *Epitrites*; and by antipathy, a *Dijambus* and *Antispast*; that, as there are *Epionics*, there may be also *Epichoriambs*. These gracefully end in an *Amphibrachys* or *Bacchius*. See observations on *Dimeter Catalectic* or *Hephthemimeris*.

10. DIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian.*)

Εν ραθίοις | φορεῖται. *Æsch. S. T.* 364. *Sch.* ραθίοις.

Λαμία | τυρανν. *Scal.*

11. TRIMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Μητογενής, Μητοπατὴρ Ὀμηρος. *Anac.* 151.

Αγοῖς ἢ κλυ | τὰ θεῖα ποῖν | α Λατοί. (*Pindaric*)  
*Hephæst.*

12. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC. (*Anacreontic.*)

Εκ ποταμῶ | πανερχομαι | πάντα φέρω | α λαμπρά.  
*Anac.* 88.

This verse is also called *Callimachian*, and is the sweetest of all.

Δεῦτε νῦν ἀβρ | αἱ χάριτες | καλλίκομοι | τε Μοῖσαι.  
*Hephæst.*

Αναπέτομαι | δι' πρὸς Ὀλυμπ | ον πτερυγεσσ | ι κεφαλαίς.  
*Anac.* 87.

There are also *Pentameter Catalectics*, which take the same close.

Δαίμονες εὐ | υμνοτάτοι | Φοῖβε τε καὶ | Ζεὺ διδύμων  
| γενεαρχαί. *Hephæst*; and *Hexameters*:

Καινογράφης | συνθεσίως | τῆς Φιλικῆ | Γραμματικῆς |  
δωρα φέρω | πρὸς ὑμᾶς. *Ib.*

This *Philicus* however, according to *Scaliger*, was not the first who used this kind of verse. It was

used by *Simmias* the *Rhodian* before him, in those poems, which were entitled *πικρυον* and *πτερυγας*.

### ANTISPASTIC VERSE.

The pure *Antispastic* verse consists solely of *Antispasts* and *Iambuses*; ending, if it be not an *Acatalectic* verse, in portions of these feet; and legitimate verses do not even reject the first, third, and fourth *Epitrites*: this verse however, avoids concluding with its own feet. Such a conclusion of the verse, is extremely harsh and rough.

#### 1. MONOMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Dochmaic*.)

Ἰδὲ πειθὲ | μαι. *Eur. Or.* 144.

Ἰδαία μι | μνω. *Soph. Aj.* 606.

#### 2. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Βολαῖς ᾄε | λις. *Phæn.* 174.

Ἐμοὶ χρεὴν συμ | φεραν. *Hec.* 629.

Εἰς ἀντλον ἱμπ | εῶν. *Ib.* 1025. Or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

The following are not pure.

Ἀμειβὼ κε | λευθον. *Or.* 1294. B. ἀμειβομεν.

Ἰδαῖον τε | βηταν. *Hec.* 944.

Ἀμειβας βλε | φερον. *Soph. Ant.* 104; or, *Trochaic Penthemimeris*. Some divide this verse otherwise, Ἀμειβας βλε | φερον Διεκαι, an impure *Antispastic*.

Τας φιλας καρδ | ιας. *Hec.* 1027. a *Cretic*; B. omits τας. So also,

Θηβαιαν τανδ | ε γαν. *Phæn.* 1052.

Ἰὼ μοι μοι | πατέρ. *Ph.* 1512.

Ἀνδρῆς εἶπεν | μὲν υ. *Soph. Oed. T.* 707; the twin to which is,

Οὐ τῶν παιτῶν | θένι; because the first syllable of every *Strophe* is called common. The measure would be more clear with *μα τῶν*; since *μα* is sometimes negative.

3. DIMETER CATALECTIC HEPHthemimeris. (*Phrecreatian.*)

Ταλαῖν' ὥς ἱ | λελίζω. *Ph.* 1516.

Πόντος υς αμφ | ι Τροίαν. *Andr.* 305.

Ψυχὴν δὲ ἔμοι | κερῶσον. *Anac.* 36. 11. or, *Iambic Hephthemimeris.*

Ἀνὰ πόντι | ως ἄννα. *Hec.* 444, or, *Anapestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; thus,

Ἀνδρῆς προσχε | τε τὸν νῆν

Ἐξευρημα | τι καίνον.

Συμπυκτοῖς Α | ναπαιστοῖς. *Hephæst.* as also,

Φοῖβη δαλα | μελαθρον. *Ph.* 213, or it is impure, as, are the following.

Θαζῶν ὁ | δ' αἰθερος. *Or.* 1542.

Λυμας ἀντι | ποιν' ἑμας. *Hec.* 1074.

Β. γὰρ ποδὸν εχει. Γὰρ ἰσχει πο | θὸν βορας. *Or.* 189, to which is annexed,

Θαῦξας' ἱ | βαλες ὑπνυ. The first syllable of a *Cretic* resolved.

Δυσκομβρα φενγ | εν βελη. *Soph. An.* 365; or, it is a *Periodic Dimeter Catalectic*, to which its twin verse corresponds. Some however read otherwise; thus,

Και δυσσμεβρα—to which is opposed,

Χθονος θεῶν τ' ἐ | νορχων δίκαν—an *Antispastic Dimeter Acatalectic*. In the *Strophe*, a *Ditrochæus* is rarely used instead of an *Antispast* by the *Tragic* poets. From the variation of the *Antispast*, sometimes also a *Pherecratic* is used, that it may answer to its *Antithetic* or contrasted verse.

Τοι δ' ἐπ' ἀμφι | βολοισιν. *Æsch. S. T.* 300, 317. Which is properly an *Ithyphallic* verse, and to which its twin verse may be assimilated, if we only read, instead of *Και ταν*—

Ταν τε ριψο | πλον αταν—317.

#### 4. DIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Glyconian*.)

Γερατον πο | δα δεκνισις. *Ph.* 1533, pure.

Αριτον μιν | ὕδαρ ὀδε. *Pind. l. l.*

Ἰω πόρνια—Ἰω ποτνι | α και λατγς. *Eur. Ph.* 109.

—ναιας ἐν κρο | κτω πεπλω. *Hec.* 468.

The following are not pure.

Τυριον οιδμα | λιπγσ' ἱβαν. *Ph.* 210, the second syllable of the *Antispast* resolved.

Ἰω ποτνι | α μολε προδρομος. *Ib.* 303, by resolving the second and third; thus,

Αναγερ' ἀναγρ | τι κωκυτον. *Ib.* 1359.

Παλαιαν λα | βω χαρμονῶν. *Ib.* 321.

Κλυεις ο τε | κησα τοιδε. *Ib.* 305.

B. omits *εν*—μιζει ἐν | φλο | γμω Κρονιδας. *Hec.* 473, a *Polyschematist*, or *Dactylic Hephthemimeris*; to which its twin verse corresponds; thus, Ζαρχων ὄρε | αν τ' ἱμπλησθω. *Ib.* 1071, *ἱω* being a *Synizesis*; but by no means a *Trochaic*.



Β. ον ἰχῶ—τις οἶδε. Ον δ' ἰχῶ δρε | μιν ἔκ ἰδα.  
*Anac.* 24. 4.

Μηδεν μοι καί | υμιν ἴσω. *Ib.* L. 6.

Εξως ἰμε | ρος γελωντες. *Ib.* 51. 26. Β. Εξος

Ακτις ἄε | λιπ το καλλ—

—ισον ἔπτα | πυλω φανεν. *Soph.* *An.* 100.

The verses thus divided by the *Scholiast*, are by some asserted to be pure *Glyconics*; which cannot readily be admitted, on account of the *Ditrocheus*, and are therefore called by others *Periods*, as the following:

Τινε δ' ἀνδρα κε | λαδησομεν. *Pindar.* *Ol.* 2, 3.

Some will have them to be *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; but they may with more certainty be called *Pæonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Β. λιπτην. Οπῶ λιπτος | ηδυτατην. *Anac.* 66. 3, an *Antisphastic*; where a *Trochee* and *Iambus* follow an *Iambus* and a *Trochee*, according to others, a *Polyschematist*.

5. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Hipponactic.*)

Τιμ' ω παρθε | νε βακτρευμα | σι. *Ph.* 1534.

Ταλαιν' ἔκ ἱ | τι σ' ἱμβατευ | σω. *Hec.* 913.

Καπα πιμπο | μιναι ταλαιν | αν. *Ib.* 456.

*Nb.* Καί κνισση τι | να θυμῆι | σας. *Hephæst.* κνισσην. *Art.* κνιδη vel κνιζη *Pauw* θυμησας *Flor.* ed.

*Τριποδες ἀποφα* | σιν ἂν ὁ Φοιβος. *Or.* 329. The second and third of the *Antisphast* being resolved, or it may be an *Iambic* verse.

These are not pure.

Ναυς οπως ποντ | ιοις πεισµασι. *Hec.* 1080.

Τιναξας δαι | µων κατεκλυ | σε. *Or.* 342, rather than an *Acatalectic*.

Τιθιµενος ἐπι | χειρα κατ' ἰ | χνος. *Hec.* 1059, or, a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*, κατ' ἰ-χνος. *Anapest.*

Ολεις ει βλεφ | αρα κινησ | εις. *Or.* 158.

Εμοι χρεν πηµ | οναν γενοσθ | αι. *Hec.* 630.

Κλυεις ω κατ' | αυλαν αλαιν | νν. *Ph.* 1532.

Λερναια τε | δωσειν Τρειαιν | α. *Ib.* 195.

6. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Praxilian.*)

Εωοισιν | ομοια φλε | γεθων. *Ph.* 172. *B. Εωοις.*

Κραυνιοι | τε πῶρ αἰδα | λειν. *Ib.* 191.

Ταλαιναι τα | λαιναι κοραι | Φρυγων. *Hec.* 1063.

The following are impure.

Τον σον δαιµο | ια τον σον ω | τλαµον. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1217.

Νοστιμον ναυς | ἰκινησεν | ποδα. *Eur. Hec.* 940.

Ορας ἐν πε | πλοισι κινει | δεµας. *Or.* 166.

Ερημον πα | τρων ἰλιπεις | δοµον. *Ph.* 322, may be either a *Catalectic*, with a *Pæonic primus* in the second place, and

Μιχοπαρθε | ιον δαῖον | τερας. *Ph.* 1030; or rather an *Asynartete*, of two *Trochaic Penthemim*.

7. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, OR HENDECASYLLABUS. (*Phalæcian, Anacreontic, Sapphic,*) most perfect.

Θωνι ακυ | αλων ιων | ὀτ' Αιας. *Soph. Aj.* 720.

Αδυρσοι δ' ἔι | α ιιν δραµοντ | ι Βακχαι. *Or.* 1492. *B. δραµοντις.*

Η ματροκτο | τον αίμα χειρ | ι θυσθαι. *Ib.* 831, or,  
an *Asynartete* of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphal-*  
*lic*.

Εν υρανῶ | καλλίσον κε | λωδῆμα. *Ph.* 221.

Χαιρ' ὦ χρυσο | κερως βαβακτ | α Γαλλων. *Hephæst.*  
The following are impure.

Θοιαν αγρι | ὦν θηρῶν τι | θιμενος. *Hec.* 1072.

Δικαζει τον | ἀγαμον | γα | μου παλαι. *Soph.* *Oed.*  
*T.* 1237.

Σον αἰωνα | μελειον ὅς ἐπι | δωμασιν. *Phæn.* 1529.

Δινασιν ὁμῃ | α μη τις παρῶν τυχοι. *Or.* 1459.

Either *Asynartete*, of an *Iambic Penthemimeris*,  
and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or of an *Iambic Dime-*  
*ter Brachycatalectic*, and *Trochaic Penthemimeris*.

Διδαδαλμῆ | ἰοι ψευδεσι | ποικιλοῖς. *Pindar.* *Ol.* 1. 46.

Παν Πιλαργι | και Αργος ἑμβ | ατιων. *Hephæst.*  
Either *Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, or *Asy-*  
*nartete*.

8. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Alcaic, Alcmanic,*  
*Asclepiadic.*)

Αβαν τυ ξι | φιος χρυσο | δταν ἔχων. *Hephæst.*

Αλλ' ἄ μοιρι | δια τις δυ | νασις δεινα. *Soph.* *An.* 964.

The following are not pure.

Ηλθεις ἐκ πε | ρατων γας ἰ | λεφαντινων. *Hephæst.*

Κολπω σ' ἰδεξ | ανθ' ἀγναι χα | ριτις χρονω. *Ib.*

Τετραποδος | βασιν θηρας | ὀρεστερῃ. *Hec.* 1058.

Οθεν εἰμαι | τε λευκοχρο | α χειρομαι. *Ph.* 325.

Δακρυοισσαν | ἰεισα πενθ | ηη κομαν. *Ph.* 325.

Αβακχευτον | αἰ διασεν | ἑλωχετ' αν. *Or.* 319.

Φυγα δι πο | δι το χρυσε | σσαινδαλον. *Ib.* 1468.

The *Antispast* does not admit the *Pæon secundus*. It may therefore be a *Catalectic*, *φυγὴς ποδός*—or, a *Brachycatalectic* by *Synæresis*. It is called less properly an *Iambic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Λοῦμεναι | αὐτ' Ἰομένης | ἐπηδουδα. Ph. 349. Either an *Ionic a majore, Trimeter* (*Catalectic*, according to the *Schol.*) or rather an *Acatalectic*.

9. A TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC is scarcely to be found pure, but several times with *Trochees*.

Ἐπὶ κρατῇ | τὲ λευκοπῆχ' | εἰς κτυπῆς χεῖ | ρον. Ph. 1360.

\* Γοναίκιον | σπὶν ἐν δαίμον' | σπὶν πῖπτον βα | ρον. Esch. Ch. 34.

\* Sc. βαρὺ πῖπτον.

9. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC. (*Alcaic.*)

Φίρῳ δὲ | γένεσιν Δι' | δόμοις ἄστυα | φίλων. Sc. Sc.

10. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC, called also *Priapeian*, most perfect.

Ἀντοῦ λυ | ρον δέχου | τριμαρτίῃ | Πριάπῃ. Sc. Sc.

\* Τετράκειν Κυ | δερτὶ, ἄβρος | Ἀδωνίς τε | νε δειμέν. Sc. Sc. Herh.

\* This species of verse is differently varied.

Ἡρίησα | μιν ἱγρίῃ | λεπτε μοίχρον | ἀποκλῆς.

Οἶνον δέξῃ | πῖον καθόν' | τὸν δ' ἄβρος εἰ | ροῖσαν.

Ψάλλω πηκτι | δα τῇ φίλῃ | καμαζὼν πῃ | δι' ἄβρο.

Herh.

Καττυπτιοῦθι | κοραὶ, καὶ κατ | ερκεῖοθι | χιτῶνας.

Γλυκεῖα μα | τερ ἢ τοι θυ | ναμαί κρείκειν | τοι ἴσον.

Ποθῶ δαμῖο | α παιδὸς βρα | δῖον δι' Ἀφρ' | οδῖται.

Id.

The following are not pure.

Οὐ βεβηλος | ὦ τελεται | τὰ νῆα Δι | οὐρα.

Κἀγὼ δ' ἔξεν | εἰσιτίας | ἀργίας | νῆς ἦκα. *Euphorion.*

11. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Sapphic, Alcaic, Alcmanic.*)

Νυμφαὶς ταις Δι | ος ἔξ ἀίγι | οἷον φασί | τετυγμέναις. *Hesiod.*

Ἀλκμανος γλυ | κτείν Μοῖσα | μέλος βαπτέ | δροσίοις  
σοῖς. *Id.*

Μῶσαι ται χα | ρισσάν με | λιών κηδεύειν ἀμμαν. *Scal.*

12. TETRAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Symmetrical.*)

Τὸν εὐγύναι Μι | λωνίππῃ φε | νῶν αἱ πατὴρ | φοῖων  
ἔριθ | σι. *Scal. Hesiod.*

A Pentameter Acatalectic, Alcaic.

Κροῖδά βα | σίλῃος γε | νῆς Αἰάκ, τὸν | ἀρίστον πε | δ'  
Ἀχιλλῆα. *Hesiod.*

Impure *Antisphaestics* are connected with *Ditrochees*, *Choriambics*, the second *Epitrite*, *Pæons*, and *Ionics*, by *Antipathy*. All of which admit the solution of the long syllables.

For the *Ditrocheus*, see before, *Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, *Ph.* 1040; for a *Choriambus*, see *Tetrameter Catalectic Euphorion*; *Dimeter Acatalectic*, *Hec.* 473; for *Epitrite* 2, see *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, *Hec.* 1080; for *Pæon* 1, see *Hec.* 1059; for a *Pæon* 2, see above, *Trimeter Acatalectic*; for a *Pæon* 3, *Soph. Oed. T.* 1217, *Trimeter Catalectic*; for a *Pæon* 4, *Ph.* 324, *Trimeter Acatalectic*; for an

*Ionic*, Or. 158, *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*; for the solution of syllables, see *Ph.* 1559. *Soph. Oed. T.* 1232.

*Trochees* attend the *Pindaric Antisphastic*, as *Iambuses* in *Phalæcian* verses.

*Euripides* rarely uses a *Pæon* or *Ditrocheus*; but he puts almost always an *Antisphast*, or fourth *Ephitrite* in the first place; very rarely subjoining *Ionics* or *Pæons*.

### OF THE PÆONIC VERSE.

*Hephæstion* divides this sort of verse into three kinds, *Cretic*, *Bacchic*, and *Palimbacchic*; but unnecessarily: since *Cretics* very rarely appear without *Bacchics*, or *Bacchics* without *Cretics*, or the one or the other without *Pæons*, all these feet being equal in times. All verses of this kind therefore, may be called by one name, *Pæons*. There are instances however, of verses composed of pure *Cretics*, or pure *Bacchics*. See afterwards *Pentameter*.

The law of *Pæonic* verse, is this: that by any measurement, it consists of five times. It is not however, to be hence inferred, that all the feet of five times are admissible: for a *Palimbacchius*, and its peculiar solution, viz. a *Pæon tertius* will very rarely be found, even among the *Comic* writers, who are less restrained by laws.

In this verse therefore, the following feet are admitted:

A *Cretic*, a *Bacchius*, a *Pæon primus*, by resolving the last syllable of the *Cretic*, a *Pæon quartus* by resolving the first syllable of the same foot, a *Pæon secundus* by resolving the last syllable of the *Bacchius*, a *Tribrachys* and a *Pyrrichius*, by resolving the two last syllables of the *Cretic*.

These feet alone constitute the *Pæonic* verse, and in whatever seat they may be placed, the verse should be acknowledged a legitimate *Pæonic*; but if other feet have intruded into any verse, unless on account of the last syllable, which is reckoned common, the verse is spurious, and to be rejected.

The ancients put *Pæons* in every place, except the last, to which station they assigned a *Cretic*, as the foot peculiarly adapted to that place. *Scal.*

The verse is most elegant, when a part of speech is completed by single feet. *Diom.*

#### 1. DIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Κακα κακὸν | κυρεῖ. *Eur. Hec.* 689.

Τινι μοῖρῳ | θνησκεις. *Ib.* 695.

Πᾶ ποδ' ἐπα | ῖξας. *Ib.* 1071, or *Trochaic Penthemimeris*.

Δαίμον ὁ | νυχα. *Ib.* 656, or *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

Β. αφ'. Ἐτερε δ' ἐφ' ἐ | τερων. *Ib.* 688, or *Trochaic*, or *Iambic Penthemimeris*.

#### 2. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Χαλκοδετα | τ' ἰμβολα. *Ph.* 115.

Εγενετ' ἐκ | ματερος. *Ib.* 159.

Μεταφίρον | ἰδυνει. *Ph.* 184. *Scholiast*; but rather an *Acatalectic*. See afterwards.

Φαρία πορφ | υρία. *Or.* 1436. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, (rather *Catalectic*) or *Trochaic Penthemimeris*, according to the *Scholiast*.

### 3. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Υψίπτερις | εις μαλαθρον. *Hec.* 1101; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Λακκίνα πο | λυδακρυτος. *Ib.* 651; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Διοιχομεθ' | οιοχομεθα. *Or.* 182. *B.* διοιχομεθα.

Δρομαδεις ω | πτεροτροφοι. *Ib.* 317. *B.* πτεροφοροι.

Θρηικιος | ιπποτας. *Hec.* 710; or, *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Μεταφίρον | ἰδυνει. *Ph.* 184; called by the *Schol.* less properly *Catalectic*.

Μελανοπτερον | ὦν ἰδὸν. *Hec.* 704; according to the *Schol.* an *Anapaestic Glyconic*, but the old copies have ὦν ἰσιδὸν. *Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

### 4. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Θτων νεμε | σις εις Ελε | ναν. *Or.* 1362; rather than an *Iambic*, unless it be a *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, θτῶν being a *Synizesis*.

Περι Σιμωντ | ισις ὀχίτοικς. *Or.* 807; rather than either a *Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, or an *Ionic*.

Ευμεινσι | θεραμα φο | ιω. *Or.* 834. *Schol.*

There is however some doubt with respect to the second syllable in *θεραμα*, since the same syllable in *εραμα*, *θιαμα*, *θηρατης*, *θηρασιμος*, &c. is long: this



verse may therefore rather be an *Ionic*; or if we read *ἑμνίσιν* a *Prosodiac*. *Or.* 839.

#### 5. TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

ὄρεγι νῦν | ὄρεγι γῆς | αἰαν. *Ph.* 103. *King* has here, *μοι γραιαν*, others, *γεραιαν*.

Τόν Αγαμέμνω | νειόν ἐπι | δόμον. *Or.* 179. Thus the *Scholiast* divides this line; but it might perhaps be better divided; thus, *τόν Αγαμέμνω | νειόν ἐπι | —*

Ἡ τόν εἰς Αἰ | δα μελαπτεχέ | ωτα. *Hec.* 1105. Thus the *Scholiast*: but there is a redundant syllable, unless *Αἰ* be pronounced, as if *ιωτα* was subscribed.

#### 6. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Βαλλοίμι χρεν | ο φνγαδα | μελιον. *Ph.* 170.

*King* would write *βαλλοίμι*, and pleads the authority of a manuscript; which *Heath* thinks the measure does not require.

If the verse be determined to be a *Pæonic*, with the *Scholiast*, it is necessary to approve of *βαλλοίμι*; but if denominated an *Iambic*, with an *Anapest* in the second place, or an *Ionic*, with a second *Pæon*, instead of an *Ionic* in the first place, *βαλλοίμι* must be the reading.

#### 7. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Θανασιμον | προς Αἶδαν | ο ταλας. *Hec.* 1033. *B.* *ισ*.

If with the *Scholiast* we read *ο ταλας*, we have a *Cretic*. Thus, *Or.* 330; for the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse requires the last syllable in *δαπιδον*, which is common, to be long; although the following begin with a vowel.

Ελακε διξ | αμεινος ἀνα | δαπειδον. *Eur. Or.* 336.

Ετερον η | (τον) απο θειο | νωι γαμων. *Antistrophe*

346.

The second division consisting of six syllables, *Schol.* This is unsuitable to *Pæonic* verse: therefore others suppose *τον* ought to be struck out; but the first syllable in *δαπειδον* being short, there must be some other fault in the verse, therefore others have proposed to correct these verses, in manner following, from the old editions and manuscripts.

Ελακεν ἱλα | κε δεξαμε | νος ἀνα δαπε | δον.

Ετερον η | τον ἀπο θειο | γωνων τε γα | μων.

Ο φρυγίος | η τρικαρυ | θος Αίας. *Or.* 1480.

#### 8. TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Θυμελικαν | ιδι μακαρ | φιλοφρονος | ἔιν. Thus, *Scaliger* gives the verse properly. But *Hephæstion* has *εις ἔιν*, with the last syllable long. It will then be denominated *Acatalectic*. But if the last syllable be supposed short, because it is really indifferent, a *Catalectic* verse will be formed, which is perhaps never used by *Tragic* writers.

#### 9. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Aristophanian, Simmiac.*)

Χαῖρε δῆ | Μῦσα χροῖ | α μιν ἦ | κεις οἶκός δ'.

Ηλθες, υ | πρην ἔλθειν | ἴσθι σαφεις | ἀλλ' ὅπως. *Cra-*  
*tin.*

Ω μακαρί | Αυτομεινις | ὡς σε μαχα | ριζομεν. *Ar. V.*  
1275.

Thus, Ω πολι φι | λη Κεκροπος | αυτοφυνις | Αττικη.

Χαιρι λιπα | ρον δαπειδον | υθαρ ἀγα | θης χθονος.

Εἰ κερὰ | δ' ἄν πλατύνῃ | ἐν διαφῇ | τρυσόμεν.

Μῆτε Μῆρ | ας ἀνακα | λειν ἰλίκα | βετρύχῃς.

Μῆτε χαρὶ | τας βῶαν | ἱς χορᾶν Ο | λυμπίας, the same according to *Hephæstion*.

Ματις ω | ποτιῖα κλ | ὕθι Νυμφ | αὶ ἄβραν. *Simm.*

Σὲ ποτὶ Δίος | ἀνα πυμάτα | νικαὶ πορὶ | νιβροχίταν. *Ib.*

Σοὶ μὲν Εὐ | ππος, Εὐ | πῶλος ἰγχ | ισπᾶλος.

Δωκεν αἰχ | μαν Εὐνα | λιος, εὐνο | ποι γ' ἵχιν, the same according to *Hephæstion*.

Εὐχᾶλος in *Pauw*, but see *Soph. Oed. C.* 743.

The second syllable in *εὐκαλιος* is commonly long. *Il. ε.* 211. *Soph. Aj.* 179. Here it may perhaps be shortened, on account of the following vowel, or *ῠ* may be a *Synizesis*: For the *Doric* *μαν* forms no difficulty.

Ο ταυρος | δ' ἰοικεν | κυριξεν | τιν' ἀρχαν. *Heph.*

Μακαριῦ | σοφίας | ποθῖνον ἱς' | ἄωτον.

Formed of two *Pæons* in the first and third place, as many *Bacchics* alternately succeeding: thus composed, most sweetly to express, or imitate dancing.

Φημι δε βρε | τοισι πολυ | πλίσσῃ παρὶ | χεῖν ἰγῶ. *Eu-  
folis.*

#### 10. PENTAMETER ACATALECTIC. (*Theophrastian.*)

Παντ' ἀγαθῶ | δὴ γεγενει | ἀνδρασιν ἱμῆς ἀπο συν | α-  
σιας. *Heph.* The same with a *Bacchic*.

Προς ἀλλαν | δ' ἱλαυνεῖ | θείας θυμ | φοραὶ τᾶς | δὲ κρε-  
ισσω. *Eur. Hel.* 648.

The same with a *Cretic*.

Ω περικλ | ιτε, τᾶλλ' | ἀγνοῦσ | ιν μιν ἢ | σ' ἱλπο-  
μαι. *Ib.*

## 11. PENTAMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Αφροδι | τα μιν εκ ἰσι μαρυ | ος δ' Ερως | οἷα παισδ |  
*σι. Scal.* from *Hephæstion*, where we find—παις | δη—; but as he must have wanted to make it like the following, *Pauw* reads—παις | δητα Αβρ' εκ' ανθ | η—(but see *Π. Υ.* 227.)

## 12. HEXAMETER, ending in a dissyllable.

Ακρ' εκ' ανθ | ηκα βαν | αν' ἄ μη | μοι θυγης | τω κυ-  
 πασσ | \*ισκω. *Hephæstion*.

\* *καπαρισκω*,—*κυπαρισκω*, *Flor. ed.* *κυπαρισσα*, *Ursin.*—others, *κυπασισκω*, or *υπασισκω*.

*Note.* It is doubtful whether the *Procleusmatic* measure should be added to the other nine. *Victorinus* says, the ancient *Satyrical choruses* used this measure, which the Greeks called *εισοδιον*, from the entrance of the *Satyrical chorus*; but as verse composed in this manner of *Pyrrichæ* only, or *Procleusmatics*, may be reduced to the forms of the *Anapaestic*, *Iambic*, or *Trochaic*, this species has been omitted.

The ingenuity of the *Greeks*, invented an almost infinite variety of verse, from which the poet might select at his pleasure. But whensoever different feet are connected, it is called a mixture by *antipathy* or discord, *κατ' αντιπαθειαν μεξίς*. *E. G.* From connecting an *Anapaest* with *Choriambics*, is formed an impure *Choriambic*, or *Epichoriambic*; so also the greater *Ionics* are impurely connected with a *Choriambus*, the *Epitrites*, and the second *Pæon*, (as the lesser *Ionics* with a *Ditrocheus*,) and form what

is called *Ephionics*; whence also that species of verse called

### PROSODIAC.

This species of verse takes its name from *προσῳδός*, supplicatio, because at the feasts, where supplications were made, they used this kind of measure. Others derive the term from *προσῳδιον*, canticum.

The mixture of a *Choriambic* with *Ionics*, or *Pæons* substituted for *Ionics*, admitting the resolution of the long syllables, forms *Prosodiac* verse.

#### 1. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Κρυπται βασι | αισθαιται. *Hec.* 1069; or an *Anapestic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. B. αισθανομαι.

Οὐδ' αἰσταν | παριδωκιν. *Med.* 629; so also the following.

Παντι χρονω | δ' επιβριθεις. *Æsch. Eum.* 948.

It is called by some *ανακλωμενος*, because a *Choriambus* precedes an *Ionic*; but the verse is more properly so called, where a *Choriambus* follows a *Pæon*, used for an *Ionic*, as afterwards, *Ph.* 192.

Α δε λινον | ηλακατα. *Or.* 1431; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Τις αε' εφεις | η δρυος, η. *Ph.* 1516; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*. B. τις τ' αε' δρυος.

Νηματα δ' ι | ετο πιδω. *Ib.* 1433. A *Pæon* for a lesser *Ionic*.

Συ τοι μῦθα | λανθάν. *Ph.* 192. Called by some improperly *Anapaestic*, or *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

## 2. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC. (*Phaliscan*.)

Μολπῶν δ' ἄπο | καὶ χαροποι | ὦν. *Hec.* 917, or an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*. Thus in the verse following, where a *Molossus* is used for an *Ionic*.

Ἀσων δ' οἱ | μὲν κατοπισθ' | ἴν. *Hephæst.* So also the following,

Μασοὶ ὑπέρτ | ἐλλοιτ' ἴσι | δων. *Or.* 839. And also, Μειγας Ἀρης | δειξιότη | ος. *Soph. An.* 144. *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Σταθεὶς ἐπὶ | φοινῖον αἰ | μα. *Eur. Or.* 1256. *Ανακλωμένος*, more properly than an *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.

## 3. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Οὐ προσφορὸς | ἄμεριων | γυναι. *Ph.* 132. Β. ἔχι—  
ἄμεριω.

• Ωραις παλιν | ἔξανυσθεις | χρεος. *Soph. Oed. T.* 160.

Υδάσι δαλ | ιαν περὶ | βαλων. *Eur. Ph.* 196-7.

Εὐῖππον Α | ρῆι κατοχόν | γένος. *Hec.* 1090.

Ὅς γ' ἐπ' ἑμῶν | πόλιν ἴβα | πέρσων. *Ph.* 155. If the γ' which is introduced by *King* be removed, the verse will not be *Prosodiac*, but a *Peonic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Ὅσα θ' ἂ κα | θαμεριον | σαζεις. *Ph.* 237, is called a *Prosodiac*; but it may perhaps be rather called an *Ephichoriambic*.

## 4. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Δαινείοις | Ἀμφιότος | ἰργαίοις. *Ph.* 116.

ἔνιν δ' ὄρεας | ἐννυχίοις | μηχαναῖς. *Soph. Aj.* 181.

But ἔμει ζῆνι | ἥ διαπαντ | ὡς εὐφρων. *Soph. Aj.* 715, is an *Ephichoriambic*.

| Εἰ σὺν τινι | μεριδῶ | παλαμα. *Pind. Ol.* 9. 38.—  
*Scholias*t; but it is not usual thus to join opposite *Ionics*, especially in *Prosodiac* verses. It may therefore be called, according to *Pauw*, an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

#### 5. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

ἔλατ' ἀπ' ἐν | σάτα περὶ | σὺν ὑπέρ. *Eur. Ph.* 217.

Ὁν προκαλύπτ | ἀμεινὰ βροτ | ρυχῶδης. *Ib.* 1493; or, it may be an *Asynartete*, of two *Penthemimeres*, a *Dactylic* and *Trochaic*.

#### 6. TRIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

Μεγάλα δὲ | τὴς δυνάμεις | δὲ ἀλαστο | ρων. *Or.* 1546.

B. τὴς ἂ.

The *Scholias*t assimilates *Phen.* 1494-5 to this, which *King* measures thus,

Οὐδ' ὑπὸ παρ' | θένιας τοῦ ὤ | πᾶ βλεφαροῖς.

But *ε* in βλεφαροῖς cannot be long, unless *φ* be considered as a double letter.

ὕπερ βλε | φαροῖς is, as measured by the *Scholias*t, a *Dijambus πεντασύλλαβος* and θένιας τοῦ a *Pæonic* for an *Ionic*; otherwise it may be an *Ionic*, either the *ε* in τοῦ being made long before a liquid and aspirate, or θένιας τοῦ *υ* | the last of the *Ionic* being resolved, and πὲρ βλεφαροῖς a *Choriambus*.

Ζεφυρίων με | λει τε σφισι | Καλλιόπα. *Pind. Ol.* 10.

18. *Schol.* But in *Prosodiac* verse, the feet ought to be alternate: this line therefore, according to

*Pauw*, ought rather to be reckoned an *Asynartete*, composed of a *Trochaic* and *Dactylic Penthemimeria*.

## ASYNARTETE.

Whenever two verses of a different character are so connected as to form one, they constitute a new kind of verse, which is called *Asynartete*, or inconnectible.

Of these, there are various kinds.

### I. THE PERIODIC.

This verse is so called, because *περιόδους*, it returns, or revolves: for so far as respects the measure, it is the same thing whether it be read from the beginning, or from the end; as,

Τίμη τίμη | μητι μητι. *King*.

Thus, when a *Trochaic* follows an *Iambic*, or the contrary.

#### 1. DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Τίς Ἑλλὰς ἢ || βαρβαρὸς. *Ph.* 1513; or an *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Αὐτομάρτυ φιν || γει βίλη. *Soph. An.* 365. This is by some improperly called an *Antisphaestic Pherecratian*.

#### 2. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.



Ἐπαιε' ἱπαιε' || εν μελαθρα. *Eur. Or.* 1547; or an *Iambic Herhthemimeris*.

Δινα δινα || πιπονθαμεν. *Hec.* 1097; or *Trochaic Herhthemimeris*.

Αλασι ὀμμα || φερων πατιε. *Ph.* 1528; either a *Trochaic Herhthemimeris*, or a *Paeonic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Προσυδον ἀμφ || ιβαλι μαρον. *Ib.* 312-13; or an *Ionic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*. *B.* αμφιβαλλι.

Οιασ ἰδελ | στας ἀνδρος. *Soph. Aj.* 221; or an *Ani-tisphastic*.

Ωμοι φοβη | μαι το προσιεπον. *Ib.* 227. This verse however, is rather an *Epichoriambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

### 3. DIMETER HYPERCATALECTIC.

- Πη με τῆ με || λαισ παριε || σιis. *Hec.* 447; or a *Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic*. *B.* ποι με ται—

Περαι θιγαυ | τ' ὀλειαις τι | κρον. *Ph.* 307. *B.* τει-  
τα.

### 4. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Λαθα δε πατμ || σ ενι ἰυδαι || μοι γειοιτ' αν. *Pind. Ol.* 2. 34.

There are innumerable other *Asynartetes*, called also *συνέτετοι*; as,

1. Such as begin with *DACTYLS*, sometimes called *Lognoidica*.

- Ελθ' ἱπι || κερει ἱ || μοις φιλοις || πακτως. *Or.* 1300; rather a *Dipenthemimeris* of a *Dactylic* and *Iambic*; an *Archebulian*.

Αἰλινον | αἰλινον || ἀρχαν θανάτου. Or. 1395; or an *Anapaestic Dimeter Acatalectic*.

Η ματὲρ | οκτονον || αἶμα χεῖρι | θροῦσαι. Ib. 831.

Των πταν | ων μιν | διωγμα των | πωλων. Ib. 990.  
B. το πτανον μιν διωγμα πωλων; rather than a *Choriambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Εγγοι | τας ἥσ || υχς προνοι | ας. Ib. 1407. This verse may be more sweetly composed of a *Dactylic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or of an *Anapaestic base*, and an *Ithyphallic*.

Ἀλλ' ἀνα | ἐξ ἰδρα || τωι | οπα μακραι | ωνι. Soph. Aj. 194.

This verse is called by the *Scholiast*, a *Dipenthemimeris*, with the *Iambic* deficient in one syllable; but there is rather a redundant syllable, unless αι be short, and there be an *Anapaest* in the second place. But *Morrell* rather chooses to call it a *Prosodiac Trimeter Hypercatalectic*.

Λευκον δ' ἰμβρα | λυσσά || πηχυν σιρίοις. Or. 1467; either of an *Ithyphallic*, with an *Anapaestic base*, according to the *Scholiast*:—in which case the δ' must be dropped; or an *Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*.

2. Such as begin with *ANAPAESTS*; as,

Επιδερμιοσ ὥς || πεσοιμ' ἐς ἑν | ων. Eur. Hec. 926.

Θυγατρὴ Διοσ ἐν | σπα πεμψον. Soph. Oed. T. 198.

3. Such as begin with *IAMBUSES*.

Μακρῶν ποιῶν | κριῶ. Aj. 898; or a *Periodic Catalectic*; see above; and *Æsch. Per.* 133. It is by the *Scholiast* less properly called an *Antispastic*.

ἱμῶν || παρ᾽ αὐτῶν ἀνιχῶ | σι. *Oed. T.* 182.

Κτυπησὶ κρα | τα || μέλαινα πλῆλαι. *Eur. Or.* 1467.

Ἐναιτα δ' ἤλθ' | ε || Πυλάδης ἄλιος | ας. *Ib.* 1479.

Τυφλωθεὶ ἐξ || ἀγρίας θα | μαρτος. *Soph. An.* 985;  
or an *Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic*.

ψινδοθῆσα δαρ | οῖς || ἤτ' ἐλαφροβολί | αῖς. *Aj.* 178.

It is called an *Iambilegus*, consisting of an *Iambic* and *Elegiac*.

Στρατηλάτων || ἑλλὰδος ποτ' | ὄντων. *Eur. Or.* 968.

Διῶσιν ὄμμ | α μὲ || τις παρὼν τυ | χοί. *Ib.* 1459;  
either of *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*; or it may be an *Antisphaestic Trimeter Catalectic*.

Εἰ μοι ξυνεῖ || η φεροντι | μοῖρα ταν. *Soph. Oed. T.* 382;  
or it may be composed of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Brachycatalectic*.

Thus: Τα νυν δ' ἀκ | υειν || τις ἀθλιώτερος. *V.* 1227.

Εβας, ἱβας || ὦ πτερύσσα | γας λοχιύμα. *Eur. Ph.* 1026;  
or it may be formed of an *Iambic Penthemimeris* and *Dimeter Catalectic*.

Ωρμασι παῖ | δαρως || ἐπιβας, ἀγέλαι | ας. *Soph. Aj.* 175.

4. Such as begin with **TROCHEES**.

Αἰθιγ' ἀμπα || μένος κρανίου. *Eur. Hec.* 1100.

Πως ἔχει λο | γη με || τάδε, ο φιλα. *Or.* 153. Or  
rather a *Trochaic Dipenthemimeris*, like to the following line,

Κατολοφύρο | μαι || κατολοφύρο | μαι. *V.* 339; which  
however the *Scholias*t measures by *Pæonic Hemiolis*.

Διευκοκνυμ | σι || πρὸς Γεραισι | αῖς. *V.* 993; which

according to the *Scholiast*, is formed of two *Heptthemimeres*, rather than of an *Ithyphallic*, and *Iambic base*.

Νεριτρων Περ | σε || φασσα καλη | παις. *V. 962. B.*  
καλλιπαις.

Φοινικ ψη | φος || εν πολλῃ | ταις. *Antistr.* Thus, the *Scholiast* and *King*; by making the first syllable of καλη long, contrary to the practice of *Eur.* And where is πολλῆς to be found? We might read παις κα | λη, or with the old editions καλλι | παις, that it might consist of two *Pentthemimeres*; but the *Antithetic* or contrasted verse would not then correspond. It must therefore stand καλη | παις, and in the *Antistrophic* πολιτ | αις; whence will be formed an *Asynartete* of a *Trochaic Pentthemimeris*, and *Anapaestic base*, or an *Adonic*.

#### 5. DIPENTHEMIMERIS.

Ω μεγας λι | μνη || αὐτος ἔχει | σε. *Soph. Oed. T. 1231.*

Τ' ἀρμενα λαμπρα κε | αὐτ' || εν μυρσινῳ. *Alca. in Hephaest.* It is called also ἐπισυνθετος, and Εγκωμιο-λογικος.

Ορτολοπος μιν Α | ρης || φιλειμιν αἰχμαν. *Anac. 120.* The word ὀρτολοπος is however by some written ὀρτολοφος, by others ὀρτοσπος and ὀρτολεπος. *B. γαρ Α. φιλει.*

Κεινων λυθιντ | νη || σαις ὑπο χερσιν ἄ | νας. *Ib. An Iambilegus.*

Σικελος κομψος ἄ | νη || ποτι ταν ματερ' ἰ | φα. *Anac.*

106. 1; or it may consist of an *Ionic* and *Anapaest*.  
*Scal.*

#### 6. TRIPENTHEMIMERIS.

Χαιρε παλαιογονων || ανδρων θιατων || ξυλλογε πανταστο-  
φων. *Plato. apud Hephaest. (Logaoidic.)*

Ος και τυπεις ε || γω πιλεκει τικετο || ξανθαν Αθαναν.  
(*Pindar.*)

Σοφοιδε και το || μηδεν εγαν ιπος αι || ησαν περισσας.  
(*Pindar.*)

#### 7. DICATALECTIC.

Ανδρεθ προσχι | τε τον εν || εξευρηματι καινω. *Phc-  
recretic Antisphastic Dimeter Catalectic. Ib.*

Δημητρι τη | Πυλαιη || τη τετοι ουκ Πελασγων. *Iambic  
Hephthemimeris Callim. epig. 41. 1.*

#### 8. PROCATALECTIC.

Εσι μοι κα | λαπαις || χρυσειοισιν | ανθιμοισιν. *Heph-  
or,*

Εσι μοι κα | λα παϊς χρυ | σιοισιν αν | θιμοισιν. In  
this mode of division the verse becomes a *Trochaic  
Dimeter Acatalectic* and *Iambic Hephthemimeris*.  
But by changing the division, it is rendered a *Tro-  
chaic Procatalectic*.

### POLYSCHEMATIST.

Verses whose feet are wholly irregular, as a *Cho-  
riambus* with a *Ditrocheus*, *Antisphast*, or *Bacchius*;  
or an *Epitrite primus*, with a *Choriambus*; or an

*Iambic* with a *Spondee* or *Dactyl* in the even places, are called *Polyschematist*.

1 DIMETER CATALECTIC.

Δεξαίτω τ' | ἰφίππῳ. *Heph.*

2. DIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Μεγα δε μῆγε. | ὕαθε πολίς. *Ib.*

Οὐκ λιπτήν | ἡδυτάτην. *Anacr.* 66. 3. *Pauw.*

3. TRIMETER CATALECTIC.

Ταινῶν δ' ἄκ' | εἰν τις ἀθλι | στίχος. *Soph.* *Oed.* *T.* 1227.

4. TRIMETER ACATALECTIC.

Οἰδιπόδα | βροτῶν ἔδῃ | κα μακαρίζω. *Ib.* 1218.

5. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Πάντα φέρητ | α πάντα τόλμ | ἦτα ταδῇ | τῷ χερῶ.  
*Hephæst.*

*Those verses which take their names from the inventors, from those who most frequently used them, or from the use to which they were applied; are,*

## I. THE ÆOLIC.

So called from *Sappho*, who used it much, or from its variety. Of this verse, there are several species:

1. DACTYLIC, which has in the beginning, and even at the end, if it be *Catalectic*, one of the dissyllables indifferent; a *Pyrrichius* or *Trocheus*, or *Iambus*, or even a *Spondee*; and one *Dactyl* or more in the middle; but if it be *Acatalectic*, it has in the

end a *Dactyl* or a *Cretic*, on account of the indifferent syllable.

πεμπη ξυι δορι δικας πρακτορι. *Æsch. Ag.* 111. *Arnald* would read πρακτορι δικας, and call it an *Æolic Dimeter Catalectic*.

But it may rather be called a *Tetrameter Catalectic*, in a dissyllable; thus,

Πεμπη | ξυι δορι | πρακτορι | δικας, exemplified afterwards. *Schütz* reads this verse thus—πεμπει ξυι δορι και χειρι πρακτορι.

2. TRIMETER CATALECTIC, in a dissyllable.

Αυρα | παντιας | αυρα. *Hec.* 444.

3. TETRAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Ταδε | σαμβαλα | πιταβο | ια. *Herhæst.*

4. PENTAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Τιη | σ' ω φιλε, | γαμβρι, κα | λας ει | κατην. *Ib.*

5. HEXAMETER CATALECTIC in a dissyllable.

Κελο | μαι τινα | τον χαρι | οντα Με | ιωνα κα | λισαι.

*Ib. Herhæst.*

6. TETRAMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ερος | δ' αὔτε μ' ο | λυσιμι | λης δονι. *Ib.*

7. PENTAMETER ACATALECTIC.

Ηρα | μαι μαι ι | γω σιθι | ατι πα | λαι πονα. *Ibid.*

## II. IONIC.

*Trimeter and Tetrameter Acatalectic.*

## III. ALCAIC.

*Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

*Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

*Tetrameter Brachycatalectic and Acatalectic.*

*Pentameter, Asynartete, Dipenthemimeris, and*

*Dactylic Penthemimeris, with a Trochaic conjunction, or Syzygy.*

## IV. ALCMANIC.

*Dactylic Penthemimeris; also,*

*Iambic Dimeter Hypercatalectic, and Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

*Trochaic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

*Antispastic Trimeter Acatalectic, and Tetrameter Acatalectic.*

*Ionic Tetrameter Acatalectic.*

*Cretic Hexameter Catalectic.*

## V. ANACREONTIC.

*Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, Catalectic and Acatalectic; Tetrameter Acatalectic, and Hypercatalectic.*

*Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatalectic, and Acatalectic.*



*Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic, Trimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic.*

*Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic, Trimeter Catalectic, Tetrameter Catalectic, and Acatalectic.*

*Asynartete Tetrameter Brachycatalectic, Dipenthemimeris.*

## VI. ARCHEBULIAN.

*Asynartete of a Dactylic Dimeter, and Ditrochaus. An Anapaestic ending in a Bacchius. See Logaoidic.*  
*Ανιστ δίς· ε | γὰρ ἔχῃ δίχῃ τὸνδ' | ἀνδῖν. Scal.*

## VII. ARCHILOCHIAN.

*Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic, pure.*

*Iambic Trimeter, and Tetrameter Acatalectic.*

*Anapaestic Dimeter, or*

*Paonic Trimeter Acatalectic.*

*Choriambic Dimeter Catalectic, or Dactylic Penthemimeris.*

*Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic, and Acatalectic, Tetrameter Catalectic.*

*Asynartete of a Dactylic Tetrameter, and Ithyphallic.*

*Asynartete of a Dactylic Penthemimeris, and Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic, and vice versa.*

*Asynartete* of an *Iambic Colobos*, (mutilated) or *Penthemimeris* and *Ithyphallic*.

*Asynartete* of two *Dactyls* and an *Ithyphallic*.

*Asynartete* of an *Anapaestic Hephthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic*. See *Logaoidic*.

### VIII. ARISTOPHANIAN.

*Iambic Penthemimeris*, *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, and *Acatalectic*.

*Anapaestic Dimeter Erachycatalectic*, and *Acatalectic* of *Proceleusmatics*.

*Anapaestic Tetrameter Catalectic* in a syllable.

*Paeonic Tetrameter Acatalectic*.

### IX. ASCLEPIADIC.

*Antispaestic Trimeter Acatalectic* of a *Ditrocheus*, *Antispaest*, and *Dijambus* ; or,

Of two *Antispaests* and a *Dijambus* ; or,

Of the fourth *Epitrite*, and a *Dijambus*, or *Paeonic* ; or,

Of a *Dijambus*, *Ditrocheus*, and third *Epitrite*, or *Ionic*, on account of the common syllable.

*Asynartete* of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Dimeter*.

## X. BACCHYLIDIAN.

*Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

## XI. CALLIMACHIAN.

*Choriambic Tetrameter Catalectic, Pentameter Catalectic.*

*Asynartete Dicatalectic.*

## XII. CLEOMACHIAN.

*Trochaic Hephthemimeris ; or,*

*An Ionic Dimeter Acatalectic. Soph. Aj. 636, less properly called an Iambic Hephthemimeris.*

## XIII. CRATINIAN.

*Asynartete of a Dactylic Tetrameter, and Ithyphallic ; or,*

*A Polyschematist of a Choriambus, Dijambus, and Trochaic Hephthemimeris.*

## XIV. DOCHMAIC.

*Antisphastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

## XV. EUPOLIDIAN.

*Epichoriambic Trimeter Acatalectic ; or,  
A Polyschematist of a Ditrocheus, Choriambus,  
Ditrocheus, and Cretic.*

*Asynartete of a Choriambus, Dactylic Trimeter,  
and Trochaic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

## XVI. EURIPIDEAN.

*Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic and Catalectic.*

*Trochaic Hephthemimeris. Soph. Oed. T. 153.*

*Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic.*

*Asynartete of two Iambic Conjunctions, and a Trochaic Hephthemimeris, or Ithyphallic.*

*Asynartete of two Cretics, and a Trochaic Hephthemimeris,*

## XVII. ENCOMIOLOGIC.

*See Logaoidic.*

## XVIII. GALLIAMBIC.

*Ionic Tetrameter Catalectic.*

*Asynartete* of an *Anapest*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*, with an *Anapest*, *Choriamb*, or third *Epitrite*, and *Iambus*, or *Pyrrichius* on account of the common syllable.

## XIX. GLYCONIAN.

*Antisepastic Dimeter Acatalectic*, *Trochaic Hepthemimeris*.

## XX. HIPPONACTEAN, OR HIPPONACTIC.

*Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, *Trimeter Catalectic*, and *Hypercatalectic*, *Tetrameter Catalectic*.

*Ionic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

*Antisepastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

## XXI. IAMBILEGE.

*Asynartete* of a *Penthemimeris Iambic*, and *Dactylic*. *Soph. Aj.* 175. See afterwards *Logaoidic*.

## XXII. IBYCIAN.

*Dactylic Hephthemimeris Hypercatalectic.*

Ουτε δειλὸν θάψει σοφὸς ἴσσαι αὐτὶ δειλὸν βίη. Scal.

## XXIII. ITYMIAN.

*Anapestic base.*—βίος ἴσι σκία. Ib.

## XXIV. LACONIC.

Consists of a *Dactyl*, a *Spondee*, two *Anapæsts*, and a *Spondee*; or four *Anapæsts* and a *Spondee*; or rather a *Prosodiac Pentameter Brachycatalectic* of two *Choriambuses*, an *Ionic*, *Choriambus* and *Spondee*.

## XXV. LECYTHIAN.

*Iambic, or Trochaic Hephthemimeris.*

## XXVI. LOGAOIDIC, OR LOGOÆDIC.

*Asynartete* of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Trochaic*

conjunction. *Catalectic.* ἰπποῦ | ια Διὸς | ἰνιτα.  
Or. 1392.

*Asynartete* of a *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Ithyphallic*.

Παρθενί ταν κεφαλῶν | ταυδὶ παρθὲ νύμφα. *Scal.*

*Asynartete* of a *Lactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Trochaic conjunction*.

This kind of verse is remarkably pretty.

Ἡ γ' ἔτι Δεινομένηι | τῷ τυραννῷ. *Hephæst.* *Scal.*

This measure was called *ἐγχεμωλογικόν*.

It may be otherwise divided, so as to form a *Dactylic Dimeter*, a *Spondee*, and a *Bacchius*; or it may consist of a *Dactyl*, *Choriambus*, and *Trochaic conjunction*.

A *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, with a *Dochmaic*, is also called *Encomiologic*. *Pind. Ol. 6. 4*, or *Dactylic Penthemimeris*, and *Iambic Penthemimeris*. The *Iambilege* is the contrary.

*Logaoidic* verse is also composed of two *Dactyls* and a *Trochaic conjunction*, *Archebulian*.

———— of a *Dactylic Dimeter*, and *Ithyphallic*, *Archilochian*.

———— of a *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Ithyphallic*.

———— of two *Anapaests*, or a *Spondee*, an *Iambus*, and syllable. *Pindar. Ol. 47*.

———— of a *Tripenthemimeris*. A *Platonic*.

## XXVII. NELEOMACHIAN.

*Trochaic Pentameter Catalectic.*

## XXVIII. PARTHENIAC.

See *Simmiac*.XXIX. PHALECIAN, OR PHALÆCIAN. (*Heptasyllabus*) 11 syllables.*Antisphaestic Trimeter Catalectic.*Οἶον ἰγῶ | ποθ' ἂ ταλαί | φρον ἰγῶ. *Soph. An.* 879.*J.* ἰφον instead of ἰγῶ.Πετράϊας ἂ | πο δειγῶδες | φωνῶν. *Aj.* 706.

## XXX. PHALISCAN, OR FALISCAN.

*Prosodiac Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

## XXXI. PHENNIAN.

*Antisphaestic Trimeter Catalectic.*



**XXXII. PHERECRATIAN, OR PHERECRATIC.**

*Antisphaestic Dimeter Catalectic.*

**XXXIII. PHILICIAN.**

*Choriambic Hexameter.*

**XXXIV. PHRYNICHIAN.**

*Lesser Ionic Tetrameter Catalectic. (Servian) Phalæcian. Scal.*

**XXXV. PINDARIC.**

*Anapaestic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, Epichoriambic, Trimeter Catalectic, Asynartete, Tripenthemimeris.*

**XXXVI. PLATONIC.**

*Tripenthemimeris, a measure very agreeable to the ear. Scal.*

## XXXVII. PRAXILIAN.

*Trochaic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

*Ionic Trimeter Brachycatalectic.*

*Asynartete of a Dactylic Trimeter, and Trochaic conjunction.*

*Asynartete of a Dactylic Penthemimeris, and Ithyphallic.*

## XXXVIII. PRIAPEIAN.

The legitimate *Priapeian* is an *Antispastic Tetrameter Catalectic*, having a *Dijambus* in the second conjunction, (see *Antispast*) instead of which however is sometimes substituted a *Choriambus*, whence this verse,

Αλεξανδρος | ἰλατῖνον. *Eur. Hec. 632*, is a *Priapeian* halved. *King.*

## XXXIX. SAPPHIC.

*Dactylic Pentameter, with an Iambus in the beginning.*

*Ionic Trimeter Acatalectic.*

*Ionic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic.*

*Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic, and Hypercatalectic.*

*Antispastic Dimeter Hypercatalectic.*

*Antispastic Tetrameter Catalectic and Acatalectic.*

## XL. SATURNIAN.

*Asynartete, of an Iambic Heptthemimeris, and Ithyphallic.*

*Asynartete, of an Iambic Dimeter, and Ithyphallic. Euripidian.*

## XLI. SIMMIAC.

*Dactylic Pentameter, in a syllable.*

*Anapaestic Dimeter Hypercatalectic. Partheniac.*

*Anapaestic Trimeter Catalectic, in a syllable.*

*Antispastic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic.*

*Peonic Tetrameter Acatalectic.*

## XLI. SIMONIDIAN.

*Anapaestic Trimeter Catalectic, in a dissyllable.*

*Dimeter (Monometer) Acatalectic, ροφε; ιν ριυ-  
χσι. Scal.*

## XLII. STESICHORIAN.

*Trochaic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, otherwise,  
*Pindaric Asynartete*.

*Trochaic Trimeter Acatalectic*, in like manner ending in an *Iambus*. *Pindar. Ol. 6. 25.*

*Trochaic Trimeter Hypercatalectic. Ph. 172.*

*Anapæstic Trimeter Catalectic*, in a syllable.

*Of Epitrites Trimeter Acatalectic. Pind. Ol. 3. 9.*  
7. 35.

## XLIII. SOTADEAN, OR SOTADIC.

*Ionic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.*

*Trochaic Trimeter Catalectic*, and *Acatalectic*.

*Trochaic Tetrameter Brachycatalectic.*

*N. B.* Some distinguish between the *Sotadean* and *Sotadic* thus:

They will have the *Sotadean* to consist of two *Ionics* and an *Ithyphallic*, and the *Sotadic* of three *Ionics* and a *Spondee*.

## XLIV. TELESILLAN.

*Ionic Dimeter Catalectic.*

## XLV. THEOPOMPIAN.

*Paonic Pentameter Catalectic.*

## XLVI. TIMOCRATIAN.

*Lesser Ionic Dimeter Catalectic, or Hephthemimeris.*OF THE FORMS OF VERSE IN THE SONG  
OF THE CHORUS.

The *Choric chant* is that part of the *Chorus* which generally distinguishes the ancient *Tragedy* into five acts. In every perfect *Tragedy*, there are four of these *Chants*; for that, which amongst the Greeks closes the play, is not accounted a proper *Chorus*: the first of these is called *Parodus*, or the first entrance of the *Chorus* speaking or chanting; the other three are called *στασιμοι* scil. *μελος*, i. e. steady, or standing; which part of the *Chorus* never admitted *Trochaic* or *Anapestic* verse, both of which are accommodated to dancing, because the *Chorus* only sang and did not dance.

These *Choric chants* are formed of various kinds of verse, which are called

## SYSTEMATIC.

Because they compose one whole, though they consist of various kinds of verse: these, according to *Hephaestio*, are of six kinds.

I. *Κατὰ σχίσιν*, *secundum convenientiam*, having a correspondency.

II. *Ἀπελευμένα*, *soluta*, not restrained to a determinate kind of verse.

III. *Ἀτακτα*, *inordinata*, without order.

IV. *Ἐξ ὁμοίων*, *Ex similibus*. Of like feet.

V. *Μικτα*, *mixta*, mixed.

VI. *Κοινὰ*, *common*.

I. Verses *κατὰ σχίσιν* are such as answer to one another, and are of six kinds.

1. MONOSTROPHIC:

2. EPODIC.

3. *Κατὰ ποικίλην ἀνομοιομεσίαν*. *Post pericopen partibus dissimilibus constantia*.

4. ANTITHETIC.

5. MIXED.

6. COMMON, *κατὰ σχίσιν*.

The *Monostrophic* are such as consist of one *Strophe* or *Stanza*. Such are the verses of *Anacreon*, and *Alcæus*.

In the *Choruses* of *Bacchus*, they either always turned in the same manner, and did not return, and

then the verses were called *μνηστροφα*, or they stood immoveable, and the verses were then called *στασιμα*.

The *Epic* are so called, because to similar systems a series of verses of a different construction are added. *Eurip. Hec. 629*, &c.

The ancients went round the altars singing the praises of their gods in verse. Their first movement was to the *right*,\* and they continued to go round until they had compassed the altar. This circuit they called *Strophe*. They then returned moving towards the *left*, and this they termed *Antistrophe*, when the singers stopped, and sang a series of verses of a different form, which was called *ἐπὶδῶς*, the after or additional song. So that the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe* have the same number of syllables, or at least contain the same times, in whatever measure or rhythm they may be composed. The *Ephode*, or additional song is formed at pleasure.

The *Chorus* by the first movement, intended to represent the motion of the heavens round the earth from east to west; by the second the motion of the planets. When they stood still, continuing their singing, they meant to represent the stability of the earth, which they supposed to be fixed.

The *Chorus* originally consisted of fifty persons; but was reduced to fifteen after *Æschylus* had his play called *Eumenides* represented.

He that began the song was called *καρὺφαιος*, the

\* *Scaliger* asserts that the singers first moved to the *left*, which is perhaps more conformable to the following account of the reasons given for these movements.

next *παρὰ τὴν μέτρην*, and the third *ἐν τῇ μέτρῃ*, three forming a *Zeyar*, of which there were five.\*

*N. B.* If the additional song was last, the verses were called *Ephodica*; if in the beginning *proodica*, (*Soph. Aj.* 877) and if in the middle, *mesodica*. *Soph. An.* 100.

*Ephodic* verses are generally all *Pindaric*, consisting at least of three parts, *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, and *Ephodos*, composed of different kinds of verse; but the two first parts of correspondent verses.

*Παραβασις*, a digression by the *Chorus* from the matter proposed, peculiar to the *Comic* poets. *Euripides* is blamed for using it too frequently; *Sophocles* is more sparing in the use of it.

*Κατὰ περιεπλοπὴν ἀνομοιομετρίαν*, or *Περίεπλοματα*, are such as have a second *congeries* of various systems, answering to the first throughout; so that in the one or the other *congeries*; there may be systems dissimilar to one another, but so that both consist of similar parts. *Eur. Or.* 125. *Sophoc. Aj.* 901. Of this kind, there are many in *Euripides*, very many in *Sophocles*, none in *Æschylus*.

*Antithetics* are those which in various kinds of verse have the first corresponding with the last, the second with the last but one, and the rest in like manner. Of this, the egg of *Simmias* is an example.

*Mixta*, *κατὰ ὅχρην*, or mixed verses, having a correspondency, are, some *Ephodic*, others *Monostrophic*.



*Communia, κατὰ σχῆσιν*, or common verses, having a correspondence, are such as, when disposed in one manner, are *Ephodics*, in another, *Monostrophics*.

II. *Απολελυμένα* are those which are confined to no certain kind of verse; and these again are

1. *Ασροφα*.
2. *Ανομοιοσροφα*, or
3. *Ατμήτα*.

1. *Ασροφα* are those *systems* which have so few verses, that they cannot complete a *Strophe*.

2. *Ανομοιοσροφα* are those which are interrupted by some verses intervening. (*Eur. Or.* 1366.) These, if there are two, are called *ιτιροσροφα*. *Soph. Aj.* 201. If more, they are called *Αλλοιοσροφα*. *Eur. Hec.* 685. *Ar. R.* 1295. *Euripides* is the only one of the *Tragic* writers who uses this kind of verse.

3. *Ατμήτα* are those, which although they seem capable of being divided, give no sign of division.

III. *Ατάκτα* are those, which have no similarity to each other, as the *Margites* of Homer is said to have been, and such *Choruses* as those in *Euripides*. *Iph. T.* 1234. *Herc. Fur.* 107. *Hec.* 1055.

IV. *Εξ ομοίων*. Those are so named which have the same feet, but no certain number, as *Anapests*.

And these are,

1. *Απериορισκα*.
2. *Κατὰ περιορισμὸν αἰσους*.

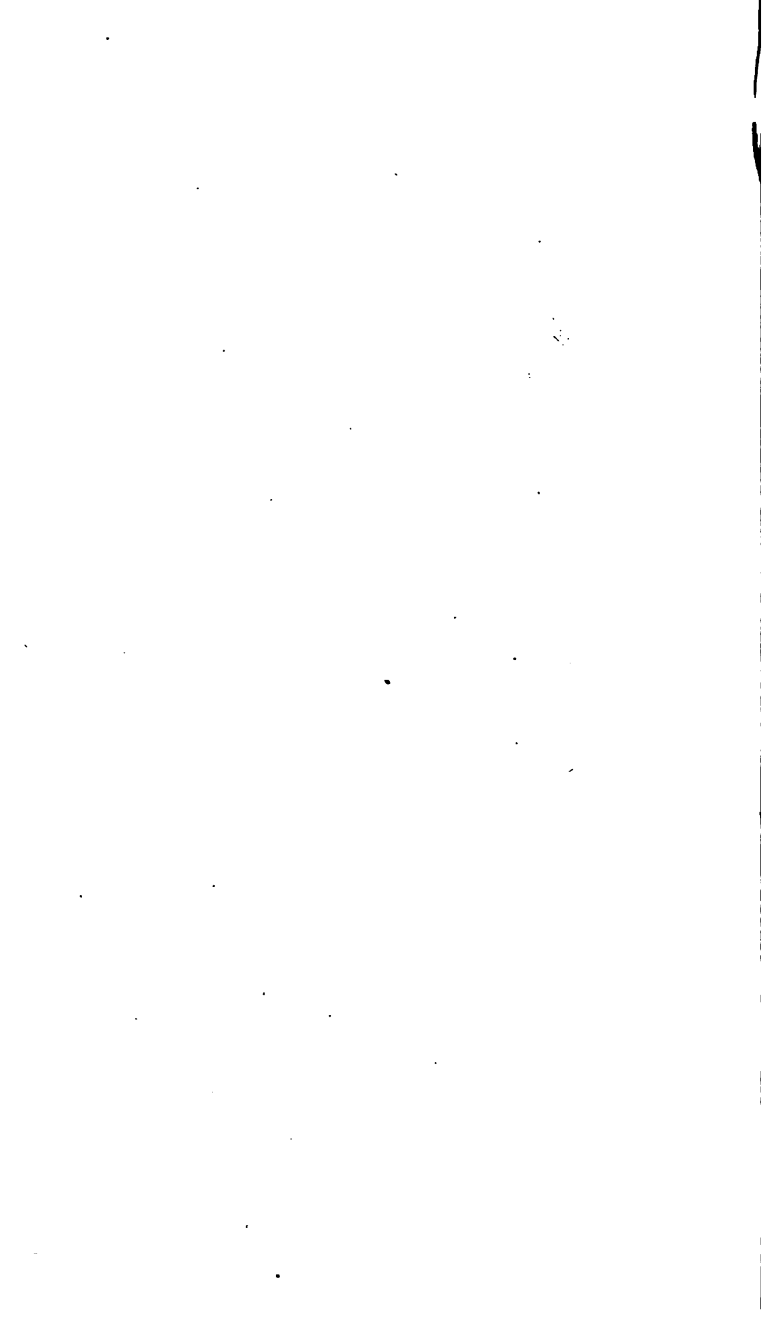
The first are such as continue similar to the end.

The second are those between which something shorter is sometimes inserted. Not only *Anapestics*,

but also others are so called. *Eur. Hec.* 1055. *Ph.* 212. 310. 1502.

V. *Mixed Systematics* have some of them a correspondency, others are alike.

VI. *Common Systematics* are such as when disposed in one manner, are similar, in another, are formed of correspondent members.



# GREEK PROSODY.

## PART III.

### EXEMPLIFICATION OF THE FOREGOING RULES, IN THEIR APPLICATION TO THE VARIOUS KINDS OF VERSE.

#### I. OF DACTYLIC METRE.

**A** DACTYLIC verse is composed solely of *Dactyls* and *Spondees*.

The common *Heroic* is HEXAMETER ACATALECTIC, with a *Dactyl* in the fifth metre, and a *Spondee* in the sixth.

Though confined to a smaller number of admissible feet than *Iambic* or *Trochaic* verse, several licences are allowed in *Heroic* verse, which are not admitted in the former.

The most considerable of these are,

1. The production of a short final syllable, not only at the place of the *cæsural pause*, but sometimes also in other places, where emphasis is augmented at the beginning of a foot; as,

Τὸξ' ἄμῳισιν ἔχων ἀμφὴρ ἑφ' αἶ τ' ὀφ' ἔτερον. *Il. α. 45.*  
where the final α in ἀμφηρῆφ' αἶ, though short, is made long for emphasis sake.

This license is improper in verses shorter than a *Hexameter*.

*Note.* In the *Attic* writers, the final *a* in ἀμφησφια would be long; but *Homer* uses the *Ionic* dialect, where the practice is very different.

2. The *Hiatus*, or concurrence of two vowels in contiguous words, without elision; as,

Αἱ κ' ἐν Τυδΐδ' ὤϊον ἀπ' ὄρχ' ἰλυσ' ἔρ' ἔς. Where the final long syllable, (here the diphthong *υ*) is made short.

3. The *Ionic Dialect*, which rarely occurs in the *Iambics* of the Greek tragedians, affords great variety in the construction of *Epic* verses.

*Æolics*, which are an irregular sort of *Dactyls*, admit in the first metre any foot of two syllables: the rest must be all *Dactyls*, except when the verse is *Catalectic*, and then the *Catalectic* part must be part of a *Dactyl*.

LOGOEDICS, as *Hephæstion* calls them, are another sort of *Dactylics*, and require a *Trochaic Syzygy* at the end, all the other feet being *Dactyls*; as,

Καὶ τ' ἔκ' | ἰσχατ' | αἰὼν οἰκίς.

But this sort of verse may perhaps be referred with more propriety to the class before mentioned, in *part second*, under the title of *Asynartete*, and hereafter to be analyzed.

## DACTYLIC SYSTEMS.

1. Τόνδ' Ἐκτωρ νικίσσῃσι ἰδών, ἀίσχρεις ἱπίεσσι. *Il.* 3.  
38.

Δυσπαρι, εἶδος ἀρίστη, γυναιμενίς, ἡπεροπιυτά.  
Λιθ' ὀφίλις τ' ἀγοίος τ' ἱμενίαι, ἀγάμος τ' ἀπολισθαι.  
Και κε το βυλοιμη, και κεν πολυ κερθιον ηεν.  
Η ἔτω λαβη τ' ἱμεναι και ἱποψιον ἄλλων.  
Ηπυ καγχαλωνσι καρηκομωντες Αχαιοι

2. Ηρα, και ἀμπικαλων προει δολιχοσκιον ἰγχος. *Il.*  
3. 355.

Και βαλε Πριτωμιδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα παντοσε ἴσην.  
Δια μιν ἀσπιδος ἦλθε φαιίνης ὀμβρεῖμοι ἰγχος,  
Και δια θωρηκος πολυδαίδαλυ ἡρηρειστο.  
Λυτικεν δι παραι λαπαρεν διαμνησι χιτωνα  
Εγχος

3. Εἰ δ' ἱπίσι ζώσῃσι ἀρηστοί πικροὶ οἶστος. *Il.* 4. 134.

Δια μιν ἀρ' ζώσῃσιν ἔλλατο δαίδαλοιο,  
Και δια θωρηκος πολυδαίδαλυ ἡρηρειστο,  
Μιτρης δ' ἦν ἰφορει, ἱρυμα χροας, ἱρκος ἀκονταν  
Η οἱ πλειστοι ἱρυτο, δια προ δε ἱστατο και της

## ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEMS.

### SYSTEM I.

*Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon. Dact. Spon.*  
Τόν δ' Ἐκ | τῶς νῆι | κίσσῃσι γ | δῶν αἶσ | χρεῖς ἱπῇ | ἱεσῇ

*Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.*  
 Δῦσπαρῆ | εἰδὼς ἄ | ριστὲ γυ | νᾶι μᾶνῖς | ἥπιεῖν | πεῦτᾶ  
*Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.*  
 Αἰθ' ὅφῃ | λῆς τ' ἀγὼ | ἰὼς τ' ἱμέ | νᾶι ἄγα | μὼς τ' ἄπῳ | λῆσθᾶι  
*Dact. Spon. Spon. Dact. Dact. Spon.*  
 Κᾶι κῖ τῷ | βέλῳι | μῆν καῖ | κῖν πολὺ | κῖρδ' ὦν | ἦεν.  
*Spon. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.*  
 Ηῤ | τῷ λῷ | βῆντ' ἱμέ | νᾶι καῖ ἱ | πῳψ' ὦν | ὧλλων.  
*Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.*  
 Ηπῤ | καγχαλῷ | ὠσ' κα | ρῇ κῳμῷ | ὠντῆς Α | χαῖοι.

In these verses several things are observable. In the fifth line, *καῖ* has the diphthong short, because succèded by a vowel. In the fourth line, *ἱν*, though naturally short, becomes long, because it closes the verse, and the same observation applies to the concluding syllables of the first and second verses. To render the first verse a complete *Hexameter*, the poet has changed the concluding word, *ἔπεισι*, into *ἔπεισσιν*. The insertion of the *ι* by *poetic ecstasis* furnishes the syllable necessary to complete the number of feet, and the additional *σ*, inserted by *Ephenthesis* into the same word, transforms *ἔσιν*, which is a *Pyrrichius*, and inadmissible in *Hexameter* verse, into a *Spondee*. In the sixth line, without any additional words, the poet, in like manner, by the exercise of the same licence on the words *καγχαλῶσι*, and *καρηκομῶντες*, has not only completed two feet, which would otherwise have been defective; but has rendered the verse more sonorous and more grateful to the ear.

The second and third verses consisting only of *Dactyls*, except the last foot, by the rapid movement of the voice in pronunciation, exhibit to the mind of the reader a lively representation of the violent emotions of indignation bursting from the lips of the intrepid *Hector* highly incensed by the cowardly conduct of *Paris*, who, after strutting and parading for a short time in the front line of the *Trojans*, shrunk into insignificance at the sight of the injured *Menelaus*, and basely sheltered himself from his just resentment among the thickest ranks of the *Trojans*.

The arrangement of the feet in the other four verses, no two of which agree, shows the attention of the poet to variety in the modification of his poetry, a circumstance which greatly contributes to the gratification of the reader, and of which he instantly feels the effect.

## ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM II.

<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Ἡῆ᾽ καὶ		ἄμπ' ἔπα		λῶν πρὸς	εἰ δ' ἄλ'   χόσμεν   ἔγχεος.
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Trib.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
καὶ βᾶλ'		Πρὶν μὲν		δῶδ' καὶ	ἄσπετον   πάντοσε   ἰσῆν.
<i>Trib.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Δι᾽ μὲν		ἄσπετος		ἦλθε φᾶ	εἰνῆς   ἑμβριμὸν   ἔγχεος.
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
καὶ δ' ἄλ'		Θῶξ		νὸς πῶλ'	δαῖδ' ἄλ'   ἡρῆς   ἰστοῖ.



*Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.*

Αντίκ | ρῶ δῖπκ | ρᾶι λαπᾶ | ρῆρ δῖᾶ | μῶσῃ χλ | τῶνᾶ.

The first of these verses is formed entirely of *Dactyls*, except the last foot, which must, from the nature of the verse, be a *Spondee*. The second verse in the second foot has a *Tribrachys*, and all the rest *Dactyls* but the last. The third verse is more varied, has a *Tribrachys* in the first foot, a *Spondee* in the fourth place, and the rest, except the concluding foot, *Dactyls*. The fourth verse closes with two *Spondees*.

Every reader of taste will at once perceive how forcibly the poet, by the introduction of a *Tribrachys* into the second and third verses, and a succession of *Dactyls* in the three first, without a single *Spondee*, until we come to the fourth foot of the third verse, describes the velocity of the spear flying from the hand of *Menelaus*, rapidly passing through the shield of *Paris*, and though with a force gradually diminished by the impediments it met with, penetrating however the breast-plate, in which it remains fixed; yet still retaining enough of its original impetus to rend the coat, and graze the body, which by a hasty inclination escapes a mortal wound. The *Tribrachys*, though inadmissible into *Heroic* verse, is twice introduced in aid of the *Dactyl*, to give an animated representation of this rapid motion and its effects; while the *Spondee* in the fourth place, and the double *Spondee* at the close of the third line, which

makes the verse drag heavily, demonstrates the obstructed motion of the weapon through the shield and breast-plate, the gradual diminution of its impetus, and the final cessation of its action.

In the fifth verse it will be observed that the last syllable of *αντικρυ*, though short in itself, is made long by *Cæsura*.

## ANALYSIS OF SYSTEM III.

*Dact. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.*  
 Ενδ' ἑπὶ | σὲ ζῶσ | τῆρ' ἄ | εἰρῆτ' | πικρὸς ἄ | ἰστὸς.

*Trib. Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.*  
 Δι᾽ μὲν | ἄρ' ζῶσ | τῆρὸς ἑ | λῆλ᾽ τὸ | δαῖδ᾽ ἀλλ' | οἶδ.

*Dact. Spon. Dact. Dact. Spon. Spon.*  
 Καὶ δι᾽ | θῶρ ἦ | κὸς πολὺ | δαῖδ᾽ ἀλλ' | ἦρῇ | εἰσιτὼ.

*Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.*  
 Μιτρηῆς | θ' ἦν ἑφ' | εἰ, ἑρ' | μᾶ χρῶς | ἐρκὸς ἄ | κὼν τῶν.

*Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Dact. Spon.*  
 Ἡοὶ | πλείστον ἑ | εὐτὲ δ' | ἀπρὸ δ' | ἰσαῖο | καὶ τῆς.

In the first of these verses we observe the *hiatus* formed by the concurrence of the vowels *i* and *α*, the one of which concludes the word *αερεσι*, and the other begins the following word: both of these vowels are sounded, and make parts of the same foot. This *hiatus* is seldom admitted in *Latin Hexameters*, and when received is intended to be expressive of some circumstance aptly represented by the hesitation of the voice in pronunciation, the manner of

utterance, and prolongation of the sound on the *Tympanum*.

The figure called *Dieresis*, used in *διερεσις*, the last word of the first line, by softening the sound of the diphthong, gives an agreeable termination to the verse.

The poet in these verses also employs the *Dialects* with excellent effect, not only to render his verse complete; but by accommodating the sound to the sentiment, presents in a manner, to the eye, a view of the circumstances he intends to describe. To be sensible of this, let the situation of *αρηρεσι, εληλατο,* and *δαίδαλσις*, be carefully noticed, and the effect of a transposition observed.

The number of *Dactyls*, and one *Tribrachys* introduced into these verses, fully answer the intention of the writer, and clearly display the rapid motion and violent effects of the arrow shot from the bow of the skilful archer *Pandarus*; and the situation of the *Spondees* in like manner represent the various obstructions the arrow met with in its passage through three different defensive coverings, which must be penetrated before it could reach the body.

That these observations are not the offspring of a heated imagination, and that the construction of these verses was not accidental, but the effect of premeditation, will evidently appear by comparing them with other passages of the same author, in parallel or similar cases, where it will be seen that the same mechanism, and even some of the same words, are

employed for the same purpose, and with a like effect.

Among many other passages corroborative of the foregoing remarks, one only shall be selected from *Il.* 4. 450; where we find the description of two torrents rushing with impetuosity from the mountains, and a comparison drawn between the tumultuous roaring of the waters at their confluence in a valley, and the confused noise and clamour of a battle, expressed in language so impressive, as almost to present the objects themselves to view. The reader who thinks proper to investigate the subject farther, will uniformly find the structure of the verse to be the result of design, and not the effect of accident.

## DACTYL. TRIM.

## ANALYSIS.

Αἱ Μῦσαι τοὶ Ἐγῶτα,

*Spon. Dact. Spon.*  
Αἱ Μῦ | σᾶι τῶν Ε | γῶτᾶ

Δησῶται σιφαινοῖσι,

*Spon. Dact. Spon.*  
Δῆσᾶ | σᾶι σῖφᾶ | νοῖσι

Τῷ καλλι παρῖδῶκαν,

*Spon. Dact. Spon.*  
Τῷ καλλ | ιι παρῖ | δᾶκᾶν

Καὶ νῦν ἡ Κυβερία

*Spon. Dact. Spon.*  
Κᾶι νῦν | ἡ Κυβῆ | ρια

Ζῆτι, λῦτῳ φερῶσα

*Spon. Dact. Spon.*  
Ζῆτῆι | λῦτῳ φῖ | ρῶσᾶ

Λυσσῶσαι τοὶ Ἐγῶτα.

*Spon. Dact. Spon.*  
Λῦσᾶσθ | ᾶι τῶν Ε | γῶτᾶ

	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Κάν λυση δι τις αὐτον,	Κάν λῦ	σῆ δ᾽ ἑ τῆς	αὐτῶν
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Ὅνκ ἱξῶσι μνησι δι·	Ὅνκ ἱξ	ἱσῶ μᾶ	νῆσι δι
	<i>Spon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Spon.</i>
Δαλευειν διδιδυκται.	Δαλῦν	ἱν διδῦ	δυκται
			<i>Anacr.</i> 30.

The preceding verses from *Anacreon*, are *Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic*, frequently called *Pherecratic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and a *Spondee*. This is the constant order of the feet through this whole ode; but in the first place either an *Iambus* or *Spondee*, and in the last, a *Dactyl* or *Spondee*, are indifferently admissible. Compare with this ode, *Moschi Amor fugitivus*.

It is presumed no difficulties will occur in comprehending the reason why each particular syllable is marked long or short. The preceding rules will render the reasons obvious. It may not be amiss, however, for the sake of beginners, to mention, that in the seventh line, Κάν, being compounded of κα and αν, is a contracted syllable, and must therefore be long.

In whatever measure *Anacreon* writes, his verse is always peculiarly sweet and harmonious. It is the more to be regretted that his genius was so often prostituted to purposes unjustifiable and base.

## ELEGIAC.

Πικρὺτο, μὴδ' ἀισχροῖσιν ἐφ' ἔργμασι μὴδ' ἀδικοῖσι  
 Τιμᾶς μὴδ' ἀρετᾶς ἰλκεο, μὴδ' ἄφρονος  
 Ταῦτα μὲν ἔστας ἐσθι· κακοῖσι δὲ μὴ προσομιλεῖ  
 Ἀνδρασιν, ἀλλ' αἰῶ τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἔχει  
 Καὶ τοῖσιν μετὰ πινε καὶ ἐσθιε, καὶ μετὰ τοῖσιν  
 ἰζε, καὶ ἄνδρει τοῖς ὡν μεγάλη δύναμις.  
 Βοδλῶν μὲν γὰρ ἀπ' ἐσθλα μαθησεται· ᾧ δὲ κακοῖσι  
 Συμμιχθεῖς, ἔπολες καὶ τὸν ἴοντα νῖον.

## ELEGIAC SYSTEM ANALYZED.

<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>
Πικρὺτῶ	μὴδ' ἀισχ	ρῶισιν ἱ	φ' ἔργμασι	μὴδ' ἀδῖ	κῶισι
<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	
Τιμᾶς	μὴδ' ἀρῖ	τᾶς ἰλκ	ῶ, μὴδ'	ἄφρονος.	
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>
Ταῦτᾶ μὲν	ἔστας	ἐσθι· κα	κῶισι δῖ	μὴ προσῶ	μίλει
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	
Ἀνδραῶσιν,	ἀλλ' αἰ	ἱ τῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἔχει.	
<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>
Καὶ τοῖς	σιν μετᾶ	πινε καὶ	ἐσθι,	καὶ μετᾶ	τοῖσιν
<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	<i>Anaph.</i>	
ἰζῶ,	καὶ	ἀνδρῶν	τοῖς ὡν	μὴγάλῃ	δυνάμει.
<i>Sphon.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Dact.</i>	<i>Sphon.</i>
Βοδλῶν	μὲν γὰρ ἀπ'	ἐσθλα	μᾶ	ἐσθλαῖ·	ἡνδῖ κα
					κῶισι

*Spon. Dact. Spon. Anap. Anap.*

Ἑνὸς μίχθ' | ἦς, ἄπ' | λῆς καὶ | τὸν ἔοντ' | ἃ νῶν.

ELEGIAC, being composed of *Hexameter* and *Pentameter* verses alternately, has in the foregoing system been scanned and marked accordingly. On the former, no additional observations are necessary; but with respect to the latter, viz. the *Pentameter*, which, as has been before observed, may be scanned two different ways; it may be noticed that in the second line, the concluding word *αφενος*, which is an *Anapest*, has the last syllable *ος* necessarily long by *Synapheia*, i. e. because influenced by the initial consonant of the following verse. In the fourth, sixth, and eighth lines, the concluding syllables, though naturally short, are made long, on account of the pause required at the end of a sentence. The quantity of the last syllable in *αφενος* might be accounted for in the same manner, without reference to *Synapheia*.

The *Pentameters* may also be scanned otherwise; thus,

*Spon. Dact. Cæs. Dact. Dact. Cat. syll. or Cæs.*

Τίμας | μῆδ' ἄρ' | τὰς, | ἔλκ' | μῆδ' ἄφ' | νος.

*Dact. Spon. Cæs. Dact. Dact. Cat. syll.*

Ἀδ' ἄρ' | ἄλλ' ἄ | ι | τῶν ἄγ' | θῶν ἔχ' | ο.

The remaining verses of the same metre may be scanned in a similar manner.

Both these modes of scanning have their uses. The first mode was that used by the ancients, as ap-

pears from *Quintilian*, the second was introduced by the moderns.

*Elegiac* verse had its name from *ἔλεγος*, *lamentatio*, because it was used in plaintive compositions; the unequal measures aptly representing the inequalities always observable in grief.

## II. ANAPÆSTIC METRE.

An *Anapæstic* verse without any restriction\* of places,† admits an *Anapæst*,‡ *Spondee*, or *Dactyl*.

*Anapæstic* verses are sometimes intermixed with other species; but are often in a detached system by themselves.

A system is chiefly composed of *Dimeters*; and is most correct;

1. When each foot, or at least each *Syzygy*, ends with a word.§

2. When the last verse but one of the system is *Monometer*|| *Acatalectic*; and the last, *Dimeter Catalectic*, with an *Anapæst* in the second metre.

\* Κατὰ πᾶσαν χώραν. *Heplh.*

† The *Dimeter Catalectic*, called *Paræmiac*, is an exception. This species of verse requires an *Anapæst* in the last place but one, and is considered incorrect when a *Spondee* is found there.

‡ In some instances the proper foot is resolved into a *Proceleusmatic*.

The first of the following verses is more correct than the second.

*Spon.*      *Anap.*      *Spon.*      *Spon.*

§ Ζῆς γὰρ μέγαλ' ἦ | γλώσσῃς κόμπ' ἔ



*Anapst. Anapst. Anapst. Spon.*

Εὐπλῆς γάρ ἐπ' αὖ | τὸν ἑπὶνθερῶσκει.

|| Επ' ἄκρῳ ἡδῆ

Νικῆν ὀρμῶντ' ἄλλ' ἄλαξαι.

In an *Anapaestic* system, there is this peculiarity: that the last syllable of each verse is *not common* as in other species; but has its quantity subject to the same restrictions, as if the foot to which it belongs, occurred in any other place of the verse. *Clarke* affirms, as has been before mentioned, that the last syllable must always be long, or the sentiment concluded with the verse.

|| The *Monometer Acatalectic*, is called an *Anapaestic Base*. This is sometimes dispensed with in a system: the *Paræmiac* rarely.

Ἡ πολλὰ βροτοῖς ἐστὶν ἰδῆσι

Γυνῶσι. πρὶν ἰδεῖν δ' οὐδ' εἰς μῶντις

Τῶν μέλλοντων ὅτ' ἐρεῖ. *Soph. Aj.* near the end.

A series therefore of *Anapaestic* verses, consisting of one or more sentences, is to be constructed, as if each sentence was only a single verse. See the foregoing sentence from *Sophocles*.

Hence, it has been laid down as a rule, that, if the last foot of a verse, in the middle of a sentence, begins as an *Anapæst* or *Spondee*, its last syllable must be long, *naturally*; as,

*Anapst. Spon. Spon. Anapst.*

Υπέρειχ | θαῖρεϊ | Καὶ σφᾶς | ἰσίδων. *Soph. Ant.* 189.

Or by *position*; as,

*Spon. Anaph. Dact. Spon.*

Εἰς ἀρεθ | μὲν ἔμωι | καὶ φίλῳ | τῇτᾷ |

Σπειδῶν. *Æsch. Prom.* 191.

Here the *α* in the last word of the first line, is rendered long by position, the following word beginning with a double consonant; so that the first syllable of the next verse exercises an influence over the last syllable of the former.

If the last foot of a verse in the middle of a sentence begin with a *Dactyl*, the last syllable must be short; as,

*Spon. Anaph. Dact. Dact.*

Σῆμωι τῇ θεῶν παῖδ' ἔς Εἰνυῆς

*Anaph. Spon. Anaph.*

Ἀδ' ἡκῶς θνησκόντας ὀρεῖτε.

This rule is dispensed with only at the end of a sentence, where a *Tribrach*, *Cretic*, or *Trochee*, sometimes supply the place of an *Anapest*, *Dactyl*, or *Spondee*, but in no other case.

*Note.* On the subject of *Synapheia*, see part second; and see also *Bentley's Phalaris*.

There is a species of *Anapestic* verse, called *Aristophanic*, or *Aristophanian*, which is a *Catalectic Tetrameter*.

*Anaph. Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph.*

Φᾶν' ἔδ' ὦν μὲν ἔγωγ' | οἰμᾶι γυνῶναι | τχτ' ἔνναι πα | σὶν ὁμῶντος.

The verse by some called *Proceleusmatic*, being composed of feet, *isochronal* to an *Anapest*, and ending for the most part with an *Anapest*, has also the title of *Anapestic*; as,

*Procl. Procl.*

Πρὸς ἑμῶν ὃ | μᾶγ' ἦντορ | α

*Proc. Proc. Proc. Anaph.*

Τὴς ἑξῆα | βαδύκαμα | τὰδ' ἔπιτοῦ | τῶρεῶτων.

### ANAPÆSTIC SYSTEM.

Δηλὸν ἔμοιγ' ὥς | φορβῆς χρεῖα

Στιβὸν ἐγμυεῖ τοι δὲ πῖλας που.

Ταυτὴν γὰρ ἔχειν βιοτῆς αὐτοῦ

Λογὸς ἔστι φύσιν, θηρευόμενα

Πτηνῶν τοῖς στρυγέροι στρυγέρας

Οὐδὲ τιν' αὐτῶν

Παιωνία κακῶν ἐπινομαῖ.

### ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING SYSTEM.

*Dact. Spon. Spon. Spon.*

Δηλὸν ἔμοι γ' ὥς | φορβῆς χρεῖα. Long, because the next syllable begins with two consonants.

*Anaph. Spon. Dact. Spon.*

Στιβὸν ογμυεῖ | τοι δὲ πῖλας που

*Spon. Anaph. Anaph. Spon.*

Ταυτῇ γὰρ ἔχιν | βῶτ' ἑ αὐτοῖ. Last long, influenced by the succeeding letter in the next line.

*Anaph. Anaph. Dact. Spon.*

\* Λογὸς ἔστι φύσιν | θηρευόμενα. Last long for the same reason.

*Spon. Spon. Anap. Anap.*

Πτηνῶις ιῶις | στῦγίρεϊ σ | τῦγίρεῳς

Οὐδ' ἴ τιν' αὐτῶ. *Monometer Acatalectic, or Anapaestic Base.*

*Spon. Anap. Anap.*

Πᾶι ᾠᾶ κακῶν | ἱππῶμαν. *Dimeter Catalectic, or Paroemiac.*

\* The first metre in this verse is less correct than the other metres in the system, because the syllable *ιν* in *φυσιν*, is short, and becomes long merely by the force of the following consonant.

## ANOTHER SYSTEM WITHOUT THE BASE

Ω δεινοὶ ἰδμεν παῖδες ἀνδραποῖς

Ω δεινотατοι παντων ἑσ' ἰγω

Προσεκυρσ' ἤδη. Τίς σ' ὠτλημει,

Προσιβη μαῖια; τίς ὁ πηδησας

Δαιμων μείζονα ταν μήκισταν

Προς τη ση δυσδαιμονι μίρεα

Φευ φευ δυσταν' ἀλλ' ἔδ' ἰσίδειν

Δυναμαι σε, θελων πολλ' ἀνερεισθαι

Πολλα πυθισθαι, πολλα δ' ἀθρησαι·

Τοιαν φρικην παριχίεις μοι. *Soph.*

## ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEM.

*Spon. Anap. Anap. Spon.*

Ω δει | ἰὼν ἰδ' ἰιν || πᾶθ' ᾠθε | ᾠποῖς

*Spon. Anaph. Spon. Anaph.*

Ω δῖν | ὅ τ᾿ αὐτῶν π || αὐτῶν | ὅς ᾿ ἔγῳ

*Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon.*

Πρῶσ᾿ ἐκῦρσ' | ἤδ᾿ ἤ. || Τίς σ' ᾗ | τλήμων. Last long, influenced by the succeeding verse.

*Anaph. Anaph. Anaph. Spon.*

Πρῶσ᾿ ἐβῆ | μᾶν᾿ ᾗ ; || τίς ὅ πῆ | δῆσ᾿ ᾗς

*Spon. Dact. Spon. Spon.*

Δᾶιμων | μῖλζον᾿ || τῶν μῆ | κίστων

*Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon.*

Πρῶς τῇ | σῇ δῦσ. || δᾶιμον᾿ | μῶιρ᾿ ᾗ. Last long, (because α is an improper diphthong,) though ρα be preceded by a diphthong.

*Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph.*

Φῖν, φῖν, | δῦσταιν' || ἀλλ' ᾗ | δῖσδῖν

*Anaph. Anaph. Dact. Spon.*

Δύν᾿ ᾗς | σῆ, θῆλῶν || πῶλλ ᾗν | εἰσθαῖ

*Dact. Spon. Dact. Spon.*

Πῶλλ᾿ πῦ | θῖσθαῖ, || πῶλλ᾿ δ' ᾗ | θῆσθαῖ. Here α is short before θ and ρ, a mute followed by a liquid.

*Spon. Spon. Anaph.*

Τῶι᾿ ᾗ | φρεῖ᾿ ᾗ || παρῆχῖς | μοι. *Dimeter Catalectic, or Pæmiac.*

### SYSTEM OF PÆMIACS.

Σιγαῖ νιν ἅπας ἔχει σιγαῖ

Και πάντα λόγοι ταχα πύσῃ

Ἡμιν δ' Ἰθάκη πατρίς ἴσσι

Πλοῦμεν δ' ἄμ' ὀδυσσεῖ θειῷ.

ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING PARCE-  
MIAC.*Spon. Dact. Anap.*Σίγαῶν | νῦν ἅπᾶς || ἔχῃ σίγῃ | αν. *Cat. Syll.**Spon. Anap. Anap.*

Καὶ πᾶντ | ἄ λόγῳ τ || ἄχᾶ πῆν | ση

*Spon. Anap. Anap.*

Ἡμῶν δ' | Ἰθακῇ | πατέρες ἴστ | ι

*Anap. Anap. Anap.*Πλῆθ' μὲν | δ' ἄμ' Ὀδῦσσο || ἦθ' ἴι | ω. *Cratin.*

## TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Ὡς τῆς μεγάλης σοφίας ἐπιθυμησας ἀνθρώποι παρ' ἡμῶν,  
 Ὡς εὐδαιμον ἰν Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλήσι γιγνησεί,  
 Εἰ μνημῶν ἱεὶ καὶ φροντιστῆς, καὶ το ταλαιπῶρον ἱερίστῳ  
 Εἰ τῇ ψυχῇ, καὶ μὴ καμνείας μεθ' ἴστας, μὴ τε βαδίζον,  
 Μητὲρ γίγναι ἄχθει λίαν μητὲρ γὰρ ἴσταν ἐπιθυμείας.  
 Οἶνε τ' ἀπέχει καὶ γυμνασίων, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀνοήτων  
 Καὶ βελτιστοὶ τὸ τοιοῦτον νομίζεις, ὅπερ εἰκὸς δεξιὸν ἄνδρα  
 Νικᾶν πρᾶττων καὶ βαλεῦναι καὶ τῇ γλῶττῃ πολεμιζῶν.  
Aristoph.

## ANALYSIS OF THE PRECEDING SYSTEM.

*Spon. Anaph. Anaph. Anaph. Spon. Spon.*

Ω τῆς | μῆγαλῆς || σὸφίᾱς | ἱκλῶ || μῆσαῦς | ἀνθρῶ || πῆ  
*Anaph.*

παρ' ἧ | μων

*Spon. Spon. Anaph. Spon. Spon. Spon.*

Ως ἔν | δαῖμων || ἔν Αθῆ | νᾱίδις || καὶ τῶις | Ελλῆς || γ  
*Anaph.*

γῆνῃ | σει

*Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Dact.*

Εἰ μῆ | μων εἰ || καὶ φρῶν | τίστῆς, || καὶ τὸ τᾶ |  
*Spon. Anaph.*

λαὶ πῶ || ρῶν' ἱεῖστ | ι

*Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon.*

Εν τῇ | ψυχῇ, || καὶ μῇ | καμῶις || μῆθ' ἔστ | ᾱς μῇ || τῆ  
*Anaph.*

βᾶδιζ | ω

*Dact. Spon. Spon. Spon. Anaph. Dact.*

Μῆτι ρῖ | γῶν ᾱχθ || εἰ λῖ | ᾱν μῇ || τῆγ' ᾱεῖστ | ᾱν ἱπῖ ||  
*Spon.*

*ῥυμῆς. Brachycatalectic.*

*Spon. Anaph. Spon. Anaph. Spon. Spon.*

Οἶνᾱ | τ' ᾱπῖχῖ || καὶ γῦμν | ᾱσῶν, || καὶ τῶν | ᾱλλῶν  
*Anaph.*

|| ᾱνῶτ | ω

*Spon. Spon. Dact. Spon. Anap. Spon.*

Καὶ βῆλτ | ἰστὼν || τῆτῶ νό | μῆζεις, || ἔπιρ τι | κῶςδ'ἰξ ||

*Anap.*

ἰὼν ἀνδρ | α

*Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon. Spon.*

Νικᾶν | πρᾶττων || καὶ βῆ | λῖτων || καὶ τῇ | γλώττῃ ||

*Anap.*

πῶλ' ἄμ' | σι.

### III. IAMBIC METRE.

#### IAMBIC SYSTEMS.

##### DIM. CATALECTIC.

The first, third, and fifth places admit an *Iambus* or *Spondee*.

Οὐ μοι μέλει Γυνῶν  
Τῆ Σαρδίων ἀνακτες.  
Οὐδ' αἰρεῖ με χρυσοί,  
Οὐδε φθονοὶ τυραννοῖς.  
Ἐμοὶ μέλει μυροῖσι

The second, fourth, and sixth places admit an *Iambus* only.

Καταβρεχέειν ὑπὸ πηλῶν  
Ἐμοὶ μέλει ροδαῖσι  
Καταστρέφειν κερῆα.  
Τὸ σημεῖον μέλει μοι,  
Τὸ δ' αὖριον τίς οἶδεν;



## VARIATIONS.

BEGINNING WITH  
AN ANAPÆST.

The *Iambus* in the odd places, resolvable into a *Tribrach*.

The *Spondee* in the odd places resolvable into a *Dactyl* or *Anapæst*.

The *Iambus* in the even places, (except the last) resolvable into a *Tribrach*, an *Anapæst* substituted in case of a proper name only.

Ἀπολοιτο πρῶτος αὐτός  
Ο τοῖν ἀργυρεὺν φίλησας.  
Δια τῆτον καὶ ἀδελφός,  
Δια τῆτον καὶ τοκῆς·  
Πολεμοὶ φονεὶ δὲ αὐτοῖν.  
Τοδὲ χεῖρον, ἐλλυμένοθα  
Δια τῆτον οἱ φίλωντες.  
*Anacreon.*

## ANALYSIS OF THE FOREGOING SYSTEMS.

*Spon. Iamb. Iamb.*

Οὐ μῶι | μὲ λῆι || Γῦ γᾶ | *ω* Catalectic syllable.

The following verses are all measured and scanned as the first.

Τὸν Σᾶρδ | ἱῶν || ἄνᾶκτ | ος

Οὐθ' αἶρε | ἱῆι || μὲ χρῦσ | ος

Οὐδ' ἱφθ | ὀνᾶ | τῦ ρᾶν | ος.

*Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.*

Εμοῖ | μέλει || μῦροισ | ι *Catalectic syllable.*

Κατὰβε | ἔχῃν || ὑπῆν | ην

Εμοῖ | μέλει || ῥοδῶισ | ι

Κατὰστ | ῥιφῇν || καρῆν | α

Τὸ σῆ | μῆρον μ || ἔλει | μοι

Τὸ δ' αὖ | ῥιόντ || ἕοιδ | εν.

## SECOND SYSTEM.

*Anap. Iamb. Iamb.*

Απόλοι | τὸ πρῶ || τὸς αὖ | τοι *Catalectic syllable.*

The following are scanned in the same manner as the first.

Ο τὸν ἀργ | ὕρονφ || ἵλησ | ας

Διὰ τῆτ | ὦν ἔκ || ἄδελφ | ος

Διὰ τῆτ | ὦν ἔ | τὸ κῆ | ες

Πόλλε μοι | φόνῳ || δ' ἄυτ | ον

Τὸ δ' ἔχῃ | ῥὸν ὀλλ || ὕμῃσθ | α

Διὰ τῆτ | ὦν οἰ | φιλῶντ | ες.

## TRIMETERS OR SENARIE.

Εν παντι प्रायै द' इव हेलिअस कअस

Κακιοι υδεν, καρπος κομισεος.

Ατης ἀρερα θανατοι ἐκκαρπιζεται.

Η γαρ ξυνεισβας πλοιοι ενσειβης ανεε

Ναυτησι θερμοις και πανεργια τινι,

Ὀλλῶν ἀνδρῶν σὺν Διοπτρῶν γυνεῖ  
 Ἡ ξὺν πολιταῖς ἀνδράσιν, δίκαιος σι,  
 Ἐχθροῦσις τε καὶ θεῶν ἀμνημοσύνη,  
 Ταυτὰ κυρῆσας ἐκδικῶς ἀγρευμάτων,  
 Πληγῆς δὲ μαστίγι παγκοίνῳ δαμῇ. *Æschyl.*

### ANALYSIS OF IAMBIC TRIMETERS.

#### *Trimeter Acatalectic.*

*Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.*  
 Ἐν πᾶν | τῷ πρῶ || γῆι δ' ἔσθ' | ὅμῳ || λῆας | κακῆς  
*Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam.*  
 Κακῇ | ὃν ὕδ' || ἔν καρπ | ὅς ῥ' || κομῶν | ἔ ὅς  
*Spon. Iam. Dact. Iam. Iam. Iam.*  
 Ἀ τῆς | ἄρῶν || ρα θᾶνᾶ | τὸν ἔκκ' || ἄρπῆζ | ἔρᾶι  
*Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.*  
 Ἡ γὰρξ | ὕνῃσ' || βᾶς πλῶι | οὐ ἔν || σῖθῆς | ἄνῃς  
*Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.*  
 Νᾶντῃ | οὐ θῆρμ || οἰς καὶ | πᾶνρ || γῆα | τῷ νῇ  
*Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.*  
 Ὀλῶ | λῆν' ἄνδ' || ρων συνθ' | ἔοπτ || υστῶ | γῆνῃ  
*Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam.*  
 Ἡ ξυνπ | ο λῆ || ταις ἀνδ' | ρᾶσινδ' || ἔ καὶ | ος σι  
*Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam.*  
 Ἐχθροξ | ἔνοις || τῇ καὶ | θῆων || αμνη | μασί  
*Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.*  
 Ταυτῶ | κῦρ ἡ || σας ἐκδ' | ἰκῶς || αγρεῖν | μᾶτος  
*Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam.*  
 Πληγῆς | θῆ ῥ' || μαστί | γῇ παγκ' || κοίνῳ | δᾶμῃ.

*Note 1.* *Morell* rejects the *Anapest* in the third place, because thereby the *cæsural* pause is destroyed; and *Porson* admits the *Anapest* in the first place only, and alters the lines in *Æschylus* and *Sophocles*, which militate against his hypothesis.

2. *Hephæstion*, though he rejects the *Anapest* in the second and fourth place, is silent respecting the third and fifth places.

3. The *Dactyl* frequently occurs in the third seat, in correct *Iambics*, particularly in *Euripides*; whence it has been by some concluded, that a *Spondee* in the same place might be resolved into an *Anapest*.

4. In the fifth seat, the admission of the *Dactyl* is objected to, because the *Iambic Trimeter* in that case, too nearly resembles the conclusion of a lame *Heroic*.

### EXAMPLE

Of an *Anapest* in a proper name, substituted for an *Iambus* in the fourth place.

Κομίζει σαυτην, Αντιγονη, δαμων έσω. *Euripi.*

### ANALYZED.

*Iam. Iam. Spon. Anap. Iam. Iam.*

Κομῖζ | ἱ σαυ || τήν Αντ | γονῆ || δ' ὄμων | ἔσω.

Μαλιστα Φοιβω Τειρεσιαν παρ' έντις αν.

## ANALYZED.

Μᾶλ' ἔστ' | ἃ Φοῖβ' || ὦ Τεῖ | ἰοῖαντ' || ἄρ' ἔ | τῆς αὖν.

The fourth foot of the last line may however be scanned thus, ἰοῖαντ', the *ia* being a *Synizesis*.

Though in the irregular *Iambics* of *Aristophanes*, an *Anapaest* be admitted in the even places, even where there is no proper name; in the *Tragic* poets, this is not allowed.

*Anacreon* also admits of several irregularities, as the *Cretic* in the first place, which is certainly inadmissible in verses regularly constructed.

*Note.* That in *Iambic* metre, a *Dactyl* should be avoided in the fifth place, and resolved feet should not concur.

The following lines have an *Anapaest* in the third place, and are on that account by some called harsh or unmusical.

*Spon. Iamb. Anap. Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.*

Λιξιῖ | τῶν αὖ || τῶν ἀριθμ' | ὅν 8κ || ἔγω | κταῖν

*Iamb. Iamb. Anap. Iamb. Spon. Iamb.*

Κᾶκόν κ | ἄκως || ἦν ἄμω | ρὸν ἔστ || ρῖψαι | βίον.

Or by changing the *Anapaest* into a *Tribrach*; thus,

*Spond. Iamb. Tribrach. Iamb. Iamb. Iamb.*

Λιξιῖ | τῶν αὖ || τῶν ἀρ' | θμὸν 8κ || ἔγω | κταῖν.

Κᾶκόν κ | ἄκως || ἦν ἄμῳ | ρὸν ἔστ || ρῖψαι | βίον.

## TROCHAIC METRE.

## TROCHAIC PENTHEMIMERIS.

In the odd places, is *Troch. Troch.*  
 admitted a *Trochee* only.  $\text{Κῆισῖ} \mid \tau\alpha\iota \tau\tilde{\alpha} \mid \lambda\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma.$  *Soph.*

In the even places, are *E.* 248.  
 admissible, a *Trochee* and  
 a *Spondee*.

## VARIATIONS.

## TROCHAIC HEPTHEMIMERIS.

The *Trochee* in any *Troch. Spond. Troch.*  
 place resolvable into a  $\text{Μᾶτις} \mid \tilde{\alpha}\iota\sigma\chi\tilde{\nu} \mid \nu\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma \tilde{\iota} \mid \mu\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\varsigma}.$   
*Tribrach.* *A.* 174.

A *Spondee* into a *Dac-*  $\text{Ηλῶ} \mid \gamma\tilde{\theta} \pi\tilde{\theta} \mid \xi\tilde{\iota}\nu\tilde{\iota} \mid \tau\alpha\iota.$   
*tyl\** or *Anapest*.

\* A *Dactyl* or a *Spondee* is sometimes found in the odd places in *Aristophanes*; but only in long verses.

† A *Dactyl* in the odd places occurs only in proper names.

*Trochaic* verses are mostly *Catalectic*. A system of them consists generally of *Catalectic Tetrameters*; sometimes of *Dimeters Catalectic* and *Acatalectic* intermixed.

In *Tetrameters* the second metre should always

end with a word, as already mentioned in the foregoing part of this prosody.

The precept and example is given by *Terentianus* in the same verses :

— finis ut quarti pedis

Nominis verbive fine comina primum clauderet.

This rule is said to be invariably observed by the *Tragic* poets, with the exception of a privative, and prepositions prefixed.

*Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch. Troch.*

Ταῦτα μῶι δ' ἔ || πλημὲ | εἰμὶ ἄ || φεῖστές | ἴσθ' ἢ |  
*Troch.*

ἐνφρεῖ | σι. *Æschyl. Pers.* 165.

*Porson* however does not admit the propriety of this exception, and alters the verse thus :

Ταῦτα μῶι μῆριμ' ἄφεῖστές ἴσθ' ἢ ἐν φρεσὶ δ' ἔπλη.

† Example of a *Dactyl* introduced in place of a proper name.

*Or.* 1566. Σὺγγ' ὅ | ἰόντ' ἔ || μῆν, Πύλα | δ' ἦν τί || τῶν  
τᾶδ | ἱ ξυν | δρῶντά | μοι.

‡ Πεῖς δ' ὅ | μῆς στεῖ | χόντᾶ | παύσῃ || τῆς παῖ | εἴστω ||  
τᾶς γ' ὅ | υς. *Ph.* 1331.

‡ Example of a *Tetrameter* with a *Spondee* in the second, fourth, and sixth places.

## TROCHAIC SYSTEMS.

## DIMETER.

## ANALYSIS.

Πῶλε Θρηκίη, τί δὴ με	Tr. Tr. Tr.	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
	Πῶλῃ   Θρηκίῃ    ἤ τῃ	
	Tr.	
	δὴ μὲ	
Λοξὸν ὀμμασι βλέψα	Λοξὸν   ὀμμαῖ    σὶ βλεῖ	
	πῶσᾶ	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
	Tr. Sp. Tr.	
Νηλεὺς φευγεις, δοκεῖς δὲ	Νηλῇ   ᾠς φῆυ    γῆις δῶ	
	Tr.	
	κῆις δῆ.	
	Tr. Tr. Tr.	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
Μῆδεν εἰδέναι σοφον;	Μῆδῆν   εἰδῆν    αἶ σο   φον	
	Cat. or Heph.	
	Tr. Tr. Tr.	
Ἴσθι τοι, καλῶς μὲν ἂν τοι	Ἴσθι   τῷ καῖ   λῶς μῆν	
	Sp.	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
	ἂν τῷ	
Τὸν χαλινὸν ἐμβαλοῖμι	Τὸν χαῖ   λινὸν    ἐμβᾶ	
	λοιμῇ	
	Tr. Tr. Tr.	
Ἥνιας δ' ἔχων, στρεφoῖμι	Ἥνι   ᾠς δ' ἔ    χῶν στρεῖ	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
	φoῖμῃ.	
Ἀμφι τερματα δρομῶ.	* Ἀμφι   τερμαῖ    τᾶδρῶ   μῶ	
	Cat.	
	Tr. Sp. Tr.	
Νυν δὲ λειμῶνας τε βοσκαῖα	† Νυν δῆ   λῆμῶ    νᾶς τέ	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
	βοσκῇ   αἰ. Hyp.	



Κεφα τε σκιετωσ παιζεις	Tr. Kēphā	Sp. τῆ σκιε	Tr. τῶσά	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
		παιζεις.		
Δξιον γαρ ἰπποπειρην	Tr. Δῖξι	Tr. ον γάρ	Tr. ἰππῶ	
	Sp. πειρην			
Ουκ ἔχεις ἱεμβάτην. <i>Anac.</i>	Οὐκ ἔ	χῆις επ	ἱμβᾶ	τῇν
	<i>Cat.</i>			

\* The last foot of this line may be called a *Tribrach*, τᾶδρῶμῃ, because in δρῶμῃ, we meet with an instance of a ρ following the middle letter δ, in which case the α, which of itself is short, will continue short; and the last syllable being common, the verse will then be *Brachycatalectic*.

† In this line, βεσκεῖς may be a *Spondee*, εῖς being a *Synize-sis*. In that case the verse will be properly a *Dimeter Acatalectic*, and this method of scanning the line appears preferable. As it stands divided above, it is a *Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, or *Bacchiliān*.

## DIM. CATALECTIC.

## ANALYSIS.

Μηδὲ τις κικλησκετω	Tro. Μηδῆ	Sp. τις κικ	Tro. λῆσκῆ	τω
Εὐφορε τιτυμμενος	Tro. Εὐμφῶ	Tro. ρᾶ τῆ	Tro. τῦμμῶν	ος
Τῶτ' ἶπος θροαμμενος	Tro. Τῶτ' ἶ	Tro. πῶς θρῶ	Tro. ἔμῶν	ος
Ω Δικα	Ω Δῖ	κα	<i>Monometer Catalectic</i> , an imperfect verse.	
Ω θεοὶ τ' ἔριττων.	Ω θεῶ	οἶ τ' Ε	ῆριτῶν	ων

Ταυτα τις ταχ' ἐν πατρὶ  Tāutā | tis tǎχ' || ānpā |

της

Ἡ τεκῆσα νοσησθης  \*H tē | kēsā || nōpās | ης

Οἰκτοι οἰκτίζονται· ἰππῖ-  Oiktōn | oiktē || sās tē | pēi-

-δῆ πῖττι δόμος Δικας.  -dē pēti | dōmōs Dikas.  -dē pēti | tēi dō || mōs Dē | kas.

*Æschyl.*

\* Nōpās may either be a *Tribrach* instead of a *Trochee*, being feet of equal times, or nō may be a *Synizesis*.

† In this verse the syllable πῖ is short, the two consonants, ττ, being a slender mute followed by a liquid.

## TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Μητιρ ε λογιαι ἀγων ἰστ', ἀλλ' ἀναλνται χροτες  
Ουι μνησμητη, περαινει δ' οὐδιν ἡ προθυμια  
Ου γαρ αν ξυμβαιμει ἄλλως, ἡ πι τοις ἱερημτοις  
Ωστι μι σκηπτρων κρατεντα, εησδ' ἀνακτ' ἱναι χθονες  
Των μακρων δ' ἀπαλλαγισσα νυθετηματων μ' ἱα.  
Και συ τανδ' ἐξυ κομιζου τειχιων ἡ κατθανη. *Euripi.*

## TROCHAIC TETRAMETER CATALECTIC ANALYZED.

Tr. Tr. Tr. Spon. Tr. Spon. Tr.  
Μῆτιρ | οὐ λῶ || γῶν ᾗ | γῶν ἰστ' || ἀλλ' ᾗ | νῶλῶ || τῶι χρ |  
*Cat. eph.*

Tr. Tr. Tr. Sp. Tr. Tr. Tr.  
 Οὐν μῆ | σάμα || τῶν πῆ | ραῖ νῆ || δ' οὐδ' ἐν | ἡ περὶ | θύ-  
 μῆ | α

Tr. Sp. Tr. Sp. Tr. Sp. Tr.  
 Οὐ γὰρ | αἰ ξυμ || βαίμῃν | ἀλλῶς || ἡπῆ | τοῖς ἰι || ρῆμῃν |  
 οἰς

Tr. Sp. Tr. Tr. Tr. Sp. Tr.  
 Ωστὶ | μῆσκηπ || τρῶν κρᾶ | τῶντα || τῆσδ' αἰν | ἀκτῆι || νᾶιχ-  
 θῆ | ιος

Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr. Tr.  
 Τῶν μᾶ | κρῶν δᾶ || παλλᾶ | γῆισᾶ || νῆθι | τῆμα || τῶν  
 μῆ | α

Tr. Sp. Tr. Sp. Tr. Sp. Tr.  
 Καὶ οὐ | τῶνδ' ἐξ | ᾧ κῶ | μῆζῶ || τῆιχῆ | αἰ ἡ || κατ' ἄθᾶ | ιη.

## IONIC METRE A MAJORE.

What is termed a pure *Ionic* verse, very rarely consists wholly of *Ionics*, but admits a *Trochaic Dipodia*,\* promiscuously with its proper feet.

*Seale* allows the following varieties in the *Ionic a majore*, or *greater Ionic metre*; though it may be doubted whether verses so constructed can be called pure *Ionics*; viz.

*Var. 1.* The second *Pæon*† is sometimes found in the first place; the reason for which has been attempted to be given in part 2.

\* The verse never ends with the proper foot complete; but has either a *Trochaic Dipodia*, (or *Syzygy*, as some term it,) or the ———— foot incomplete; thus,

*Ion. a maj. Ditroch.*

Εἰμὲ τὰδ' ἱ | χιερὸδ' ἱκτᾶ. *Soph.*

*Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.*

Hās cum gēmī | na compēdē | dēdicāt cā | tēnās.  
*Brach. Mart. 2. 29.*

*Ditroch. Great. Ion. Great. Ion. Spond.*

Πλῆθος τῆς | ἔστιν, τὸμὲ | γὰ πτώμα φῶ | βῆται.

*Great. Ion. Great. Ion. 3. Epitr.*

Pansa ōptīmē | Divōs cōlō | vis sī bōnōs | esse. *Epion.*

These two last are *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, called *Sotadic* verses.

*Pæon 2.*

† Τῖ δ' ἰ μὲ χῶ | εἰνῖν. *Soph. Dim. Brachycat.*

*Pæon. 2. Ditroch.*

Δίκας ἄφῶ | βῆτος ἔδ' ἱ. *Dim. Acatalectic.*

*Pæon 2. Ion. a maj. Epitr. 2.*

Πῶς τῆς | ἀνθὺς μᾶλ' | κὼ μᾶτινσᾶι. *Trim. Acat.*

*Pæon 2.*

Αἰὶ πῦκ' | ναὶς δ' ἄσῳις. *Dim. Cat.*

*Pæon 2. Ditroch.*

Αἰὶ κᾶτ' | χῶν ἄνῃξ' | μὲν ξ' φῶς. *Phæn. 343.*

The last verse is a *Trimeter Catalectic*.

*Var. 2.* A *Molossus* is sometimes found in an even intermediate place, with a *Trochaic Dipodia*, or, as it is by some called, a *Trochaic Syzygy* following.\*

\* This restriction prevents the concurrence of too many long syllables.

*Ditroch. Moloss. Ditroch.*

Καὶ κᾶκῶς ἄ | νῆλιντον | Σῶκ' ἄτῃνῶ | κόσμος. A *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*.

*Var. 3.* The second *Pæon* is occasionally joined to

a second or third *Epitrite*, so that the two feet together are equal in time to two *Ionic* feet. This is called an *Ανακλασις*,\* the defect in time of the preceding foot being in this case supplied by the redundant time of the subsequent.

The verse so disposed is called *Ανακλωμενος*.

*Ditroch. resol.*

\* Τιν᾽ ὄϊν τῶν | Ἡρώα. *Dim. Catal.*

The first foot of the above verse is a *double Trochee* resolved.

*Ion. a maj. 1. res. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. 2. resol.*

Τὶ γάρ τ' ἰσμῖν ὄ | λῶς ἢ πόδ᾽ | πῆς γ' ἰγόν᾽ μῖν | υλῆς.

*Ion. a maj. 1. res. Ep. 1. last res. Ditroch.*

Στόχ᾽ ἄσ᾽ αἰ κατ᾽ | ῥιᾶντων τόβῃ | ὠτίκων ἰὸ | ησας.

These two verses are *Tetrameter Brachycatalectic*, but the last must be considered impure.

The second metre of this verse may however be amended, by admitting *σαιντοι* to form but two syllables, and then it will be pronounced *σαντων*, the *ῖαν* being a *Synyzesis*; and in this contracted form, the word is frequently found: then the second metre will be a regular *Ionic a majore*; thus,

2. *Pæon. 2. Epitr. Ion. a maj. Ditroch.*

Διδῶκε μὲν | ᾗ σέλα᾽ νᾶ | καὶ πληῖ᾽ | δῆς μέσ᾽ αἰ δῆ.

The above verse is a *Tetrameter Acatalectic*. The first metre is a second *Pæon* containing five times; the second metre is a second *Epitrite* containing seven times: so that the first and second metres taken together, consist of twelve times, equivalent

to the number of times contained in two greater *Ionics*.

Thus the deficient time in the first metre is by *Ανακλασις*, compensated by the redundant time in the second.

*Var. 4.* Resolutions of the long syllable are allowable in all possible varieties. See examples of this above, under the last note.

Mr. *Scale*'s definition of an *Epionic* is as follows:

If the three remaining *Pæons*, or the second *Pæon* in any place but the first, without an *Ανακλασις*; or,

If an *Iambic Dipodia*,\* or third *Epitrite*, a *Choriambus*, or any of the discordant feet† of four syllables, be found in the same verse with an *Ionic* foot, the verse is then termed *Epionic*.

*Dijamb.*                      *Ion. a maj.*                      *Ditroch.*

\* Quid ō mīser | tē pērdīs & | mōrē frūstrā.

† *Antispast*, and the other *Epitrites*.

## IONIC SYSTEMS.

### TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Πληρης μιν ἰφαινετ' ἀσίλανα

Αἰδ' ὡς περι βωμὸν ἱσταθῆσαν.      Σαφρ.

## TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

Εἰ καὶ βασιλεὺς πεφύκας, ὡς θνητὸς ἀκύνει  
 Ἐν χρυσοφόρῃς, τὸτο τύχης ἐστὶν ἱκερμα  
 Ἐν ἀλαζυνίᾳ, τὸτ' ἀνείκας ἐστὶ φρεναγμα  
 Ἐν δὲ σωφρονίᾳ, τὸτο θείῳ δαίμονι ὑπάρχει  
 Ἡ σωφροσύνη κρείσσει, ἵαν μετρὸς σιαντοῖ.  
 Σωκράτην ὁ κόσμος πεποιθεὶν σοφὸν εἶναι  
 Καὶ κακὸς ἀνείλει τοῖ Σωκράτην ὁ κόσμος  
 Εἰς τὴ φυλακὴν, καὶ οἱ ὅτι πῶν τιθήνης  
 Κυνεὶ οἱ κατὰ θάλασσαν Εὐριπίδην ἱερωγόν  
 Τοῖ θείοι Ὀμηροὶ λιμὸς κατεδάπαισεν  
 Λυαδὸς, εὐφυνὸς δίκαιος, εὐτυχὴς ὡς ἰατὴ  
 Τὴ φθόγῃ λαβεῖν δει μερίδα, μῶμος ἔχειν δει. *Sotad.*

## IONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

## TRIMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

*Ion. a maj. Ditroch.*

πλήρης μὲν ἔ | φῶνέτ' ᾧ σῖ | λᾶνᾶ

*Ion. a maj. Ditroch.*

Αἰδ' ὡς πῖρ' | βῶμόν ἔστα | θῆσᾶν.

## TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

*Ion. a maj. Ditroch. Ion. a maj.*

Εἰ καὶ βῆσ' | λῆς πεφῶκα, | ὡς θνητὸς ἄ | κτιστον

*Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.*

\* Εἰν χεῦσ' ὄφ' | ρῆς, τῦτ' ὅ τῦ | χῆς ἰστὶν ἔ | πάρεμα.

*Ditroch. Epitr. 3. Great. Ion.*

† Εἰν ἄλαζον | ῆς, τῦτ' ἄνοι | ἄς ἰστ' ὄφρ' | ἄγμα

*Ditroch. Great. Ion. Great. Ion.*

Εἰν δ' ἑ σῶφρ' ὄν | ῆς, τῦτ' ὅ θ' | ὦν δ' ὄρ' ὄν ὕπ | ἄρχει

*Great. Ion. Ditroch. Ditroch.*

‡ Η σῶφρ' ὄσ' ὦν | ῆ παρ' ἰστ' ὦν | ἑαν μ' ἑρῆς σ' | αὐτον.

\* In the second verse *εα* in *εαν* by a *Synizesis* forms but one syllable, and assuming then the nature of a diphthong, makes the syllable long. The same observation extends to the same word in the third, fourth, and fifth verses. In the second, fourth, and fifth, however, *αν* is followed by a consonant, which would render the syllable long of course.

† The second foot in this verse is marked as a third *Epitrite*, but if the diphthong *οι* in *ανοίης* be admitted to be short, as preceding a vowel; the second foot will be an *Ionic a majore*, and the verse will be regular; otherwise it will be an *Epionic*.

‡ In this verse, in the third *metre*, the short vowel *ε* continues short, because the two consonants *τρ* which follow, are a tenuis followed by a liquid. In the third verse also, and in the third *metre*, *ε* is also short, because followed by an aspirate and a liquid.

*Ditroch. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.*

Ἄσπερ ἄτ' ἦν ὅ | κ' ὅσ' μ' ἔς πεπ' ὄι | ἦκ' ἐν σ' ὄφ' ὦν | εἶναι

*Ditroch. Moloss. Ditroch.*

Ἰκαὶ κακῶς ἄν | εἰλ' ἐν τ' ὦν | Ἄσπερ ἄτ' ἦν ὅ | κ' ὅσ' μ' ὦς

*Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj. Ditroch. resol.*

Ἐν τ' ἦ φῦλα | κ' ῆ, καὶ ἰ' ὦν | ὅτ' ἰ π' ἰ' ὦν τ' ἔθ' | ἦκ' ε



*Ditroch. Ion. a min. Ditroch.*

Ἐκύνῃς οἱ κατὰ | Θρακῆν Εὐ | κρινδῆν ἵτε | ἄγον.

*Great. Ion. Dispon. Procleus.*

Ἐτὸν θεῖον Ομ | ἥρῃν λιμὸς | κατ' ἑδάπῃν | ἥσει

*Ditroch. Ditroch, Ditroch.*

Ἀγαθός, εὐφύ | ῆς, δ' ἰκαῖός | εὐτ' ἔχῃς ὅς | εἰσι

*Ditroch. Ion. a maj. Ion. a maj.*

Ἐτὸν φθόνῳ λαβ | εἰν δ' εἰ μῆρ' | δᾶ, μῶμόν ἔχ | εἰν δει.

a In this verse, the diphthong *ei* is shortened before a vowel.

b In this verse, the second *metre* is a *Molossus* with a double *Trochee* succeeding, and there is not a single *Ionic* in the verse. The *Molossus* is equivalent in time to an *Ionic a majore*.

c This verse has its third *metre* a *Ditrocheus*, with the first syllable resolved. The first syllable of *τῆθνηκε* is here short, because the short vowel is followed by an aspirate and a liquid.

d If the second syllable *θρακην* be long, as it commonly is, the second *metre* will be a first *Epitrite*, and the verse an *Epionic*; but it would appear that this line must be faulty, and that it might be corrected thus,

Ἐκύνῃς κατὰ | Θρακῆν | Εὐρ | κρινδῆν ἵ | τραγον. An

*Ionic a majore, a Molossus, and Ditrocheus.*

In the verse thus divided, the second *metre* is a *Dispondeus*, and the third a *Procleusmaticus*; the supernumerary time in the second *metre* compensating for the deficient time in the third, by *ανακλασις*.

e But this verse may be otherwise divided; thus,

*Ion. a maj. Molossus. Ditroch. Resol.*

Ἐτὸν θεῖον Ο | μῆρῃν λι | μὸς κατ' ἑδάπῃν | ἥσει.

The second *metre* is now a *Molossus* agreeably to the rule; and the third *metre* is a *Ditrocheus*, having the first syllable of the second *Trochee* resolved.

f The first *metre* of this verse is a *Ditrocheus*, with the first syllable of the first foot resolved.

g Here we find *δα* long, before a liquid.

# A SERIES OF LATIN IONIC VERSES, FROM TERENTIANUS, ANALYZED.

## TETRAMETER BRACHYCATALECTIC.

*Ion. a maj.      Ion. a maj.      Ion. a maj.*  
Trādūnt hōmīn | ēs, sēctā quī | būs Pythāgō |  
reā est;

*Ion. a maj.      Ion. a maj.      Ditroch.*

Arcānā sēc | ūtī physī | cīs rēmōta | cāusis,

*Ion. a maj.      Ion. a maj.      Ditroch.*

Vōcēs nūmēr | ī nēn sīmī | tes hābērē | sūmmas;

*Ion. a maj.      Ion. a maj.      Ditroch.*

Et nōmīnā | trādūnt itā | litērīs pēr | acta,

*Ion. a maj.      Ion. a maj.      Ditroch.*

Hāc ūt nūmēr | īs plūrībūs, | illā sīnt mīn | utis,

*Ion. a maj.      Ion. a maj.      Ditroch.*

Qūandōquē sūb | ībūnt dūbī | æ pērīclā | pugnæ,

*Ion. a maj.      Ion. a maj.      Ditroch.*

Mājōr nūmēr | ūs quā stētēr | it, fāvērē | palmam

Præsāgiā | lēthī. mīnī | mā pātērē | summa

Sīc Pātrōclōn | ōlim Hēctōre | a mǎnū pēr | isse

Sīc Hēctōrā | trādūnt cēcīd | issē mōx A | chilli.

*Terent.*

In the preceding system of verses from *Terentianus Maurus*, it may be observed for the sake of beginners, that *tradunt* and *nomina* have each the first

syllable long, because these syllables are formed by contraction from *transdunt* and *noscimen*.

*Patroclus*, though strictly, according to the rules of Latin prosody, and the practice of the Roman poets, it may have both the first and second syllables, either long or short, in *Homer* has both uniformly long.

### OF IONIC METRE A MINORE.

It has been already mentioned in the second part, that the verse termed *Ionic a minore*, instead of a *Ditrocheus*, admits a *Dijambus*. It may be added that this *metre* is often composed entirely of its proper feet.\*

It admits however of an *Iambic Dipodia*,† or *Syzygy*, (as it is termed by some,) and that promiscuously; beginning sometimes with a *third Peon*,‡ followed by one of the *Epitrites* for an ἀναικλις.||

*Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min.*

\* Ολῆας καί | πῶτ' ἦν ὄξ | ἢ χαλκῶ | κίφ' ἄλαν. *Phryg.*

*Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a min. Ion. a*

*Miserarum est | nec amori | dare iudum | neque*  
*min.*

*vino. Hor.*

*Dijamb. Ion. a min.*

† Ομαυλός ἦν | ὅπτε ὦ χρῦ | στα. *Trim. Brach. Soph.*

*Pæon. 3. Epitr. 3.*

‡ Στῖφάων ᾗ | ὠτὸν γλῶκῦν | *Dim. Acat. Pind. Olym. 5.*

*Pæon. 3. Epitr. 2. Pæon. 3.*

|| Χαλῆπῶς ἱ | ρῶς βαδίζοντ' | ἱκλῆυσέ | σύντερχῆιν

In the preceding verse, the *Anaclasis* is double. The first *metre* is deficient by one time, which is supplied by the superabundant time in the second. The third *metre* in like manner is defective, and must be supplied by the fourth. The verse is a *Tetrameter Catalectic*.

A *Molossus* sometimes occurs in the beginning of the verse, and also in the odd places with an *Iambic Dipodia* preceding;\* as,

*Moloss. Ion. a min. Ion. a min.*

Γαλλᾶι μῆ | πρὸς ὀρεῖης | φίλῳθῦρσσι | δεῦμαδῖς. *Tetram. Cat.*

\* The *Iambic Dipodia*, or *Syzygy*, precedes, to prevent the concurrence of too many long syllables; as,

*Ion. a min. Dijamb. Moloss.*

Εμὶ φῆυγῶ | σὺν ἀνδρῆς ᾧς | ὀρνίθῃς | μάλαχῶσι. *Tetram. Cat.*

In the *metre* denominated *Ionic a minore*, or *lesser Ionic*, an *Anaclasis* is indispensable, if a *third Pæon* begins the verse. In the *greater Ionic*, when a *second Pæon* begins, though an *Anaclasis* is strictly regular, it is less necessary, because a stress is naturally laid upon the first syllable of the verse, nearly equal to that which would be laid upon the proper foot.

In the intermediate places, a *second* or *third Pæon* is prefixed to a *second Epitrite*, and this construction of the verse is called, as before, ἀνακλασις.

*Ion. a min. Pæon. 3. 2. Epitr.*

Πῦθῳ μᾶν καὶ | κατ' ἰδὺν ἔ | ρῶτ᾽ ἀφ' ἑνυγῶν. *Trim. Acat.*

*Dijamb. Pæon. 3. 2. Epitr.*

Ἐχ' ἑμὶν Ἀν | δρῶ μὲ δ' αὖ κα | λᾶν ἄμῳ βᾶν. *Sapph.*

Resolutions of the long syllables are allowed in this, as in the *greater Ionic Metre*.

An *Epionic* verse, a *minore*, is constituted by intermixing with the *Ionic* feet, a double *Trochee*,\* *second Epitrite*,† or *Pæon*, without an ἀνακλασις.

*Ion. a min. Ditroch.*

\* Τῖ κ' ἡ κλησκά | τᾶσδ' ἐπ' αὖν | μόν. *Dim. Hypercat.*

*2. Epitr. Ion. a min.*

† Τᾶσδ' ἑτ' ὀμᾶν | ὁδὸν ἔκ' ἑτ'. *Dimeter Acatalectic*, the last long syllable of the *Ionic* being resolved into two short.

The two species of *Ionic* feet are not to be intermixed in the same verse.

## IONIC SYSTEMS.

### DIMETER.

1. Δοκίμος δ' εἰς | τις ὑποστάς

Μεγαλὰ ρευματὶ φῶται,

Ἐχυροῖς ἐρκεσὶν ἐργεῖται

Αμαχον κυμα θαλασσης·  
 Απροσσιστος γαρ ὁ Περσων  
 Στρατος, ἀλκιφρων τε λαος.  
 Δολομητιν δ' ἀπαται θεε  
 Τις ἀνὴρ θνατος ἀλυξει;  
 Τις ὁ κραίπιν ποδὶ πηδη-  
 ματος εὐπετεος ἀνάισσιν;

2. Επιδοὶ δ' Ἀρτέμις ἀγνα  
 Στολον οἰκτιζομενα μηδ'  
 Ὑπ' ἀναγκας  
 Γαμος ἰλθοι Κυβερειος·  
 Στυγερον πελει τοδ' ἄθλον.  
 Κυπριδος δ' οὐκ  
 Αμειλει γ' ἵσμος οδ' εὐφρων.  
 Δυναται γαρ  
 Διος ἀγχιστα συν Ηρα·  
 Τιεταὶ δ' αἰολομητις  
 Οἷος ἔργοις ἐπὶ σιμυροῖς. *Æschyl.*

*Note.* That in *Ionic* systems, a *minore*, as in the  
*Anasphastics*, and in short *Trochaics*, the *Synapheia*  
 goes through the system.

## IONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

## DIMETER.

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
Δεκμῶς δ' ὄ   τῆς ὑποστᾶς		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Μῆγαλῶ ρῆν   ματὶ φῶτων		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Εχῦροις ἱερ   ἱστὶν ἱεργῆν		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Αμᾶχῶν κῦ   μᾶ θαλάσσης		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Ἀπρῶσις τῶς   γᾶς ὁ Περσῶν		} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
<i>Pæon. 3.</i>	<i>2. Epitrite.</i>	
6. Στρεᾶτῶς, ἀλκῆ   φρεῶν τῆ λαῶς		

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
7. Αἰλῶμῆτιν   δ' ἀπατάνθεις		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Τῆς ἀνῆρ θναῖ   τῶς ἀλυξί		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Τῆς ὁ κραιπνῶ   πῶδ' ἔπῃδ' ἡ-		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Acatalectic.</i>
-ματῶς εὐπῆτ'   ὅς ἀναίσσων.		

In the sixth line of the above system, the first *metre* is a *Pæon. 3*, containing five times, one time being deficient, which is compensated by the superfluous time in the following *2. Epitrite*, (which contains seven times), by *ανακλασις*; the verse is therefore styled *ανακλωμενος*, viz. *εἰχος*.

In the same verse, the last syllable *ος*, is long by

*συναφεια*, because the next line begins with a consonant.

In the seventh verse, *θις* is a *Synizeisis*, *ει* forming but one syllable.

In the last verse, the first *metre* has its last long syllable resolved into two short; and in *ἀίσων*, the last word of the second *metre*, the *Diarexis* must be rejected.

## SECOND SYSTEM.

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Dim. Acat.</i>
Επὶ δ' ἄε   τῆς ἀγνῆ		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Στὸ λὸν οἰκτιζ   ἄμειν μῆδ'		

*Ion. a min.*

Υπ' ἀνὰ γαῖας. *Monometer Acatalectic.*

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Dim. Acat.</i>
4. Γὰρ ὅς ἐλθοι   Κῦθι ἐπὶ ὅς		
<i>Pæon. 3.</i>	<i>Ephit. 2.</i>	
5. Στυγίεον πῆ   λί τοδ' ἀθλῶν		

*Ion. a min.*

Κῦθι δ' ἔκ. *Monometer Acatalectic.*

*Ion. a min.* *Ion. a min.*

Ἀμὲλαι γ' ἴσμε | ὅς ὅδ' ἰσφραῖν. *Dim. Acat.*

8. Ἀνὰ τῆς γαῖας. *Monometer Acatalectic.*

<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	} <i>Dim. Acatal.</i>
Δῶς ἀγχίς   ἄ σὺν Ηεᾶ		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
10. Τῆταί δ' αἰ   ὄλομῆτις		
<i>Ion. a min.</i>	<i>Ion. a min.</i>	
Θεὸς ἐργαῖς   ἔπ' σῆμνοις.		



In the preceding system, the *Doric α*, used for η is uniformly long, as may be seen in ἀγῖα, ἐικτιζομαι, ἀναγκᾶς.

The effect of *Synapheia*, is observable on the closing syllable of the fourth, fifth, eighth, and tenth verses.

The fifth verse is constructed with an *Ανακλασις*.

### LATIN DIMETERS.

Dyōmēdēm   mōdō māgnūm	} These are all regular <i>Ionic Di-</i> <i>meters Acatalec-</i> <i>tic.</i>
Dēā fēcīt   Dēā bēllī	
Dōmīnātrīx   Phrygās ōmnēs	
Ut īn ārmīs   sūpērārēt.	
Pātūlīs āg   mīnā cāmpīs	
Jācūērūnt   dātā lēthō.	

The twelfth ode of the third book of *Horace*, is divided by *Bentley* into *Ionic Tetrameters*, and *Dimeters*, as follows.

Equēs īpsō   mēliōr Bēll   ērōphōntē,   nēquē pūgnō	} <i>Tetram.</i>
Nēquē sēgnī   pēdē vīctūs,   sīmūl ūnctōs	
Tībērīnīs	

Hūmērōs lāv | ēt īn Undīs. *Dim.*

Cātūs idēm   pēr āpērtūm   fūgīēntēs   āgī- tātō	} <i>Tetram.</i>
Grēgē cērīvōs   jācūlārī, et   cēlēr āltō   lātī- tāntēm	

Frūtīceto ēx | cīpēre āprūm. *Dim.*

These are regular *Ionics a minore*.

## OF CHORIAMBIC METRE.

The construction of an ordinary *Choriambic* is very simple; consisting, as has been observed in Part II. principally of *Choriambics*, ending in a *Dactyl*, or *Cretic*, sometimes in a *Tribrachys*, very rarely in a *Molossus*. According to *Hephæstion*, a pure *Choriambic* excludes every foot but a *Choriambus*.

Some authors, however, affirm that the last *metre* is an *Iambic Dipodia*, or *Iambic Syzygy* entire, or *Catalectic*.

The *Iambic Syzygy*, according to these authors, is sometimes found at the beginning, and in long verses in other places; but this happens less frequently.

The following verse is given as an example of a *Choriambic metre*, with an *Iambic Dipodia*, closing the verse.

*Choriam. Iam. Iam.*

Τίγγυμένως | κῶμας | λῦγρᾶς. Closing in an *Iambic Dipodia*; or if the first syllable of *λυγρας* can be admitted to be long, the last foot would be an *Epitr.* 1.

*Iam. Iam. Choriam.*

*Soph. A.* 793. Εξῶς | ἄνι | κατῆ μάχα. An instance of a verse beginning with an *Iambic Dipodia*, or a *Dijambus*, and ending with a *Choriambus*.

*Iam. Iam. Dact. Spon.*

Φεῖνᾶς | παρᾶσπ | ᾶς ἱπῖ | λαβα. *Soph. A.* 804.

This has been called by some, a *Choriambic* verse; but it may be so divided as to begin with a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*, and to end with a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; in which case, according to *Hephæstion's* definition, whose judgment is of the greatest weight, it could not with propriety be styled *Choriambic*, since it would not contain a single foot of that name. It might rather be called an impure *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, with a *Spondee*, instead of an *Iambus*, in the fourth foot. But if the verse be considered a *Dimeter Catalectic*, the last foot will be a *Choriambus* with a *Catalectic* syllable: and for this reason it has been called a *Choriambic* verse.

*Iam. Iam. Choriam. Bacchius.*

Εμῶι | ξυνῆι | ἦς δ' ἄπαντ | ὅς ἐνφεῶν. *Soph. Aj. 715*,  
or rather the last foot an *Iambus* with a common syllable.

This verse also has been called a *Choriambic*. But if it be otherwise divided, thus,

*Iam. Iam. Dact. Troch. Spond.*

Εμῶι ξυνῆι || ἦς δ' ἄ | παντός || ἐνφεῶν.

It will be found an impure *Iambic Trimeter Brachycatalectic*, with a *Trochee* instead of an *Iambus* in the fourth place.

Another rule given by *Seale*, is, that,

If any other foot of four syllables, (*Ionics* and *Pæons* only excepted,) be joined with a *Choriambus*, particularly a *Ditrocheus* or second *Epitrite*, the verse is more properly called *Epichoriambic*.

*Iam. Iam. Epitr. 2.*

Τῆς ψῆς ἑπῖστ | αἰ γίνοιμᾶν

*Ditroch. Choriamb. Spon.*

Μ' οὐπὲτ' αὐθίς | ἀλλὰ μ' ὁ πᾶγ | κῆϊτας.

*Tro. Tro. Choriamb. Iam. Cat. syll.*

Πῶικιλῶφεῶν | ἀθᾶᾶτ' Α | φεῶδ'ι | τα. Α *Sapphic.*

All the verses, however, before quoted, as may be seen in Part II. have been denominated *Epichoriambic*, into which almost all kinds of feet are admitted, at least κατ' ἀντιπαθεῖαν.

### CHORIAMBIC SYSTEMS.

Οὐκ ἶτος ὦ γυναῖκες,

Πᾶσι κακοῖσιν ἡμᾶς

Φλῶσιν ἑκαστοτ' ἄνδρες.

Δεῖνα γὰρ ἔργα δρᾶσαι

Λαμβανομένοσ' ὑπ' αὐτῶν. *Aristoph.*

### TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Jane Pater, Jane tuens, Dive, biceps, biformis,

O cate rerum sator, O principium Deorum,

Stridula cui limina, cui cardinei tumultus,

Cui reserata mugirent aurea claustra mundi.

*Septimius Afer.*

*Choriambic Dimeter, with Epichoriambic Tetrameter, both Catalectic.*

Lydia, dic per omnes

Te Deos oro, Sybarin cur properes amando perdere? &c. &c. *Hor.*

### SAPPHIC SYSTEM,

Consisting of *Epichoriambic* and *Adonic* verses.

Ποικιλοφρον ἄθνατ' Ἀφροδίτα

Παι Διος δολοπλοκε, λισσομαι σε

Μη μ' ἄταισι, μηδ' ἄνιαισι δαμνα

Ποτνια θυμων

Ελθε μοι και νυν, χαλεπαῖν δε λυσον

Εκ μεριμνων, ὅσσα δε μοι τελεσσαι

Θυμος ἱμειρει τελεισον, σὺδ' αὐτα

Εὐμπαχος ἴσσο.

### CHORIAMBIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

#### DIMETER CATALECTIC.

*Choriam.*      *Cretic.*

Οὐκ ἔτ' ὅς ᾤ | γυναικῆς

*Choriam.*      *Cretic.*

Πᾶσι κακοῖς | ἤμᾶς. The last foot is properly a *Bacchius*, but on account of the common syllable, may be allowed to be a *Cretic*.

*Choriam.*      *Cretic.*

Φλασὺν ἔκαστ' | ὅτ' ἀνδρῆς

*Choriam. Cretic.*

Δῖνα γὰρ ἱερὺ | ἄδρασάι. The last foot called a *Cretic* for the reason assigned above.

*Choriam. Cretic.*

Λαμβάνω μέσθ' | ὑπᾶντων.

### SAPPHIC SYSTEM.

*Troch. Troch. Dact. Troch. Troch.*

Ποικί | λῶφεῶν || ἀθῶνάτ' | ᾤφεῶ | δίτα, or, thus,

*Troch. Troch. Choriam. Iam.*

Ποικί | λῶφεῶν || ἀθῶνάτ' | ᾤφεῶ | ὀδίτα, with a common syllable.

*Troch. Troch. Dact. Troch. Troch.*

Πᾶι Δῖος θε || λῶπλῶκί, λίστῶ | μαίσι, or divided otherwise, thus,

*Troch. Troch. Choriam. Iam.*

Πᾶι Δῖ | ὅς θε || λῶπλῶκί λίστ | ὅμαί | σι. In the *Comic* and *Tragic* writers, however, the *σ* before *πλ* in *δολοπλοκε*, would be short, and *επλοκε* a *Tribrach*.

*Ditroch. Choriam. Iam.*

Μῆμ' ἄτᾶισι, || μῆδ' ἄνῶι | σὶ δᾶμν | α

*Dact. Spon.*

Πόντιᾶ | θυμῶν *Adonic.*

*Troch. Spon. Choriam. Iam. com. syll.*

Ελθε | μοί καί || νῦν, χαλῆπᾶν | δῖλῦσ | ον

*Troch. Spon. Choriam. Iam.*

Εκ μί | ριμνῶν || οσσᾶ δῖ μοί | τέλεισσι | αι

*Troch. Iam. Choriamb. Iam.*

Θύμος | θυμῷ || εἰ τελευτῶν, σ | ὕδ' αὖ | τα

*Dact. Spon.*

Εὐμμεῶχος | ἔσσο.

### TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

*Choriamb. Choriamb. Choriamb. Cretic.*

Jăně pătěr, | Jăně tũēns, Dīvě, bĭcēps, bĭfōrmĭs,

*Choriamb. Choriamb. Choriamb. Cretic.*

O cătě rě | rūm sătōr, O | prĭncĭpĭŭm Deōrŭm.

The remaining verses may be scanned in the same manner.

*Choriamb. Bacchiuss.*

Lydiā dĭc | pěr ōmnēs

*Troch. Spon. Choriamb. Choriamb. Bacchiuss.*

Tē Dē | ōs ōr | ō, Sybārĭn | cŭr prōpērēs | āmāndō.

The remaining verses of the ode may be scanned in like manner.

### OF ANTISPASTIC METRE.

1. This *metre*, when pure, is composed of *Antispasts* alone, and *Iambuses*.

2. It ends, (if not *Acatalectic*) in portions of those feet; but will admit also, without vitiating its purity, the first, third, and fourth *Epitrites*.

3. Nothing is considered more harsh, than to close this *metre* with its proper feet.

More particularly: the *Antispast* is considered as sufficiently correct under the following conditions:

1. In the first place, besides the proper foot, may be admitted any foot of four syllables, ending like an *Antispast* in a short syllable preceded by a long; as,

An *Antispast*,            - - - ∪

A fourth *Epitrite*,       - - - ∪

A third *Paon*,            ∪ ∪ - - ∪

A *Ditrochee*,            - ∪ - ∪

2. In the intermediate places only, an *Antispast*.

3. In the last place, an *Iambic Syzygy*, or *Dijambus* complete, or *Catalectic*, or an incomplete *Antispast*.

*Antispast*.

Κλῦειν μαῖε | τε

*Antispast*.

Φῆρῶ πῆμα | τα.

#### PENTHEMIMERIS, DOCHMAIC.

*Epitrite* 4.       *Dijambus*.

Θεῶπῆ δεινὸ | τῆρὸν πῆλιν Antig. 340.

*Epitrite* 4.       *Dijamb*.

Πόντῃ χιμῆ | ρῶ ἰὸ τῶ.



## GLYCONIAN.

*Ditroch. Antispast. Dijamb.*

Ηλθῆς ἐκ πῆ | ρᾶτῶν γὰρ ἔ | λῆφᾶντίνων

*Peon. 3. Antispast. Antispast. Antispast.*

Κροῖδᾶ βᾶ | σῆλῆς γῆ | νός Αἰᾶν τῶν | ἄριστον πῶδ' |

*Dijamb.*

Αχιλλῆᾶ.

There is scarcely any limit to the varieties of *Antispastic* verse. The following, according to *Scale*, are the most usual.

1. In short verses, the proper foot frequently vanishes, and the verse consists of one of the before mentioned feet,\* and an *Iambic Syzygy*.

2. All the *Epitrites*,† except the second, are occasionally substituted in the several places of the verse, particularly the fourth *Epitrite* in the second.

3. If an *Antispast* begins the verse, and three‡ syllables remain, whatever these syllables be, the verse is *Antispastic*, because they may be considered as a portion of some of the admissible feet, or of some of them resolved.

4. In long verses,§ an *Iambic Syzygy* sometimes occurs in the second place, and then the third place admits the same varieties as the first.

4. *Epitr. Iam.*

\* Κῖνῆσᾶσᾶ | χαλῖν || ω.

The *Hepthemimer* is called *Pherocratian*.

*Ephit.* 3.      *Ephit.* 4.      *Dijamb.*

† Κῶλπῶ σ' ἰδ' ἱξ | ἀνθ' ἀγνῶι Χᾶ | ῥ' ἵπ' ἱς Κρῶν.

This is *Alcmanic*.

*Antispast.*

‡ Γ' ἑγ' ὠν' ἡτ' ἑ | ὄν' ὄπι. *Pind.*

*Ephit.* 4.      *Dijamb.*      *Ephit.* 4.      *Iam. Com. syl.*

§ Ηρ' ἱστῆσα—μ' ἐν ἱτ' ἱξ | λ' ἱπ' τ' ἱ μ' ἱκ' ὄν | ἁπ' ὀκλ | ᾶς.

All these varieties have been considered before in Part II. and are termed impure *Antispastics*.

## ANTISPASTIC SYSTEMS.

### DIMETER ACATALECTIC AND HYPERCATALECTIC.

Μη φυναι τοι ἅπαντα νι-  
-κα λογον· τοδ' ἱπ' ἱ φωνη,  
Βηναι κειθεν ὄθεν περ ἱκει,  
Πολυ δευτερον, ὡς ταχιστα.  
Ὡς ἱν' ἂν το νον παρῆ,  
Κεφας ἀφροσυνας φερον,  
Τις πλαγχθη πολυμοχθος ἱξω;  
Ὅστις τῆ πλειονος μερως  
Χρηζει τῆ μετρεῖ παρεις  
Ζωειν, σκαιουσιναν φυλασσαν  
Εν ἱμοι καταδηλος ἱσται.

Ακτις ἁελιξ, το καλ-  
λιστα ἱπταπυλω φαιεν  
Θηβα των προτερων φασος,  
Εφανθης ποτ' ὦ χρυσιας

} *Glyconian.*

Αμρας βλεφαρον }  
 Διρκαιων ὑπερ } *Dochmaic.*  
 Ρειθρων μολυσσ

Ετλα και Δαναας ἔρανιον φως  
 Αλλαξαι διμας ἐν χαλκαδετοις  
 Αυλαις κρυπτομυνα δ' ἐν  
 Τυμβηρει θαλαμῳ κατιζευχθη  
 Ζιυχθη δ' ὀξυχολως παις ὁ Δρυαντος  
 Ηδωνων βασιλευς κερτομοις  
 Οργαις ἐκ Διονυσου,  
 Πιτρειδι καταφρακτος ἐν δεσμῳ. *Sophli.*

### ANTISPASTIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

*Ephitr.* 4. *Dijamb.* }  
 Μη φῦναι τὸν | ἄπαντα νι- } *Acut.*  
*Ditroch.* *Dijamb.*  
 κα λόγον τὸδ' | ἱπείφῳν.

*Ephitr.* 4. *Dijamb.* }  
 Βῆναι κῆθεν | ὅθεν πῆρ ἤ | κει } *Hyper.*  
*Pæon.* 3. *Dijamb.*  
 Πόλυ δ' εὐτῆρ | ὄν, ὡς τᾶχίς | α.

*Ephitr.* 4. *Dijamb.* }  
 Ως εὐτ' ἂν τὸ | νῆον πᾶρῃ } *Acut.*  
*Ephitr.* 4. *Dijamb.*  
 Κῶφᾶς ἀφῶ | σὺνᾶς φῆρῶν

*Ephitr.* 4. *Dijamb.*  
 Τις πλαγχθῆ πό | λυμῶχθὸς ἐξ | ω; *Hypercat.*

*Ephitr.* 4. *Dijamb.* }  
 Ος τῆ πλῆ | ὄνὸς μᾶρῆς } *Acut.*  
*Ephitr.* 4. *Dijamb.*  
 \* Χρῆζει τῆ μῆ | τρῖδ παρῆς

*Ephit.* 4. *Dijamb.*  
 Ζῶειν, σκάϊο | σὺν αἶν φῦλασσ | ον } *Hyper.*  
*Pæon.* 3.  
 Ἐν ἑμοὶ καὶ | τᾷ δὴ λῶς ἔστ | αἰ

\* The ε in *μῆτρις* may be short, because followed by τ and a liquid.

*Ditroch.* *Dijamb.*  
 Ακτὺς αἶ | λῆ τὸ καλ-  
*Ditroch.* *Dijamb.*  
 -λιστον ἱπτά | πύλῳ φανῖν } *Dim. Acatalectic.*  
*Ephit.* 4. *Dijamb.*  
 Θῆβᾱ τῶν πρὸ | τῆρῶν φᾱς } *Glyconian.*  
*Antisphast.* *Ephit.* 3.  
 Εφᾱνθῆς πὸτ | ᾱ χρῦσιᾱς.\*

\* The last metre may be an *Iambic Syzygy*, if the first syllable of *χρυσίας* can be admitted to be short.

*Ditroch.*  
 Αμῆρᾱς βλῆ | φᾱρει *Dim. Brach.*  
*Ephit.* 4.  
 Διγκᾱίων ὕ | πρις *Monom. Hyper.*  
*Antisphast.*  
 Ρῆθρῶν μῶ | λῆσα *Dim. Brach.* } *Dochmiac.*

*Ephit.* 4. *Antisph.*  
 Ετλᾱ καὶ Δᾱ | νᾱᾱς ὕρᾱ | νῖον φῶς *Trim. Cat.*  
*Ephit.* 4. *Ephit.* 4.  
 Αλλᾱξᾱὶ δῦ | μᾱς ἐν χαλκῶδ | ἱτῶις *Trim. Brach.*  
*Ephit.* 4. *Dijamb.*  
 Τῦμβῆρῃ θᾱ | λᾱμῶ κατῆζ | ευχθη *Trim. Brach.*  
*Ephit.* 4. *Antisphast.*  
 Ζιυχθη ὀξῦ | χῆλῶς παῖς ὀ | Δεῦᾱντος *Trim. Cat.*  
*Ephit.* 4. *Antisphast.*  
 Ηδῶνῶν βᾱσ | ἱλῆυς κῆρτῶ | μῶις *Trim. Brach.*  
*Ephit.* 4.  
 Οργᾱις ἐκ Δῦ | ἄνυσᾱν. *Catal.*

*Epitr.* 4.      *Epitr.* 3.

\* Πιτρώδ' ἔκ' | τᾶφρακτὸς ἔνδ' | σμυ. *Trim. Brach.*

\* The last metra in the last verse, might be called a *Dijambus*, or double *Iambus*, because the second α in κατᾶφρακτος, might be short, as it is followed by φρ, an aspirate and a liquid.

## PÆONIC METRE.

This verse requires all the admissible feet\* to have the same *rhythm* with its proper foot, i. e. to consist of five times.

The *Pæon primus*, and *quartus*, are mostly used; but not in the same verse. The *Palimbacchius*, and *Pæon tertius*, very rarely. See Part II.

As with *Anapaestic*, so with *Pæonic*: the most perfect construction closes every *metre* with a word.

To this head may be referred *Bacchiact* and *Cretic* verses.

4. *Pæon.*      4. *Pæon.*

\* Πῶτ' ὀφρῶν | στίξ' ὀφρῶν. *Soph. Aj.*

*Cret.*      *Pæon.* 1.      *Cret.*      *Cret.*

Χᾶριδ' ἢ | μῦσ' ἢ χροῦ' | ᾗ μὲν ᾗ | κίς ὁμῶς

4. *Pæon.*      *Bacch.*      4. *Pæon.*      *Bacch.*

Μᾶκ' ἄρ' | σφίᾳς | ποθὶν ἔστ' | ἄωτον. *Cratin.*

The alternate mixture of 4th *Pæons* and *Bacchius* form the most harmonious *Pæonic* verse.

The *first Pæon* is chiefly intermixed with *Cretics*, and is never found at the end of a verse.

*Bacch. Bacch. Bacch. Bacch.*

† Πρὸς ἄλλαν | δ' ἱλᾶννι. | θιὸς σὺμ | φῶρᾶν τᾶσ |

*Bacch.*

δ' ἑκρεῖσσῶ. *Eur. Hcl. 648.*

*Cret. Cret. Cret.*

‡ Αγιοῇ | σῆινμῆν ὤ | σ' ἱλποῦμαι. *Ib.*

*Cret. Cret. Cret. Cret.*

Σοῖμῆν ἔν | ἱππὸς ἔν | πῶλὸς ἔν | χεῖσπᾶλὸς.

Those verses in which *Pæons* of different sorts occur, are harsh and unharmonious.

## PÆONIC SYSTEMS.

### TETRAMETER CATALECTIC.

Ω μακαρὶ Ἀυτομενες, ὡς μακαρίζομεν,  
 Παιδας ἐφυτευσας ὅτι χειροτεχνικωτάτους.  
 Πρῶτα μὲν ἅπασι φίλον, ἄνδρα τε σοφωτάτον,  
 Τον κίθαρασοιδωτάτον, ᾧ χάρις ἐφισπίτο.  
 Τον δ' ὑποκριτὴν ἱερωὶ ἀργαλεῖον, ὡς σαφόν.  
 Εἰτ' Ἀριφραδὴν, πολὺ τι θυμοσοφικωτάτον.  
 Οὔτινα ποτ' ὤμοσι, μαθόντα παρὰ μηδένος  
 Ἀλλ' ὑπο σοφῆς φύσεως αὐτομάτῳ ἐκμαθεῖν.

Εἰσι τινες οἱ μ' ἐλεγον, ὡς καταδηλλαγὴν,  
 Ἦνικα Κλεινὸν μ' ὑπεταραττεῖν ἐπικειμένους.  
 Καὶ με κακίσταις ἐκνίσει καθ', ὅ τ' ἀπιθειρομένη  
 Οἶκτος, ἐγγέλων μέγα κεκραγότα με θεώμενοι,  
 Οὐδὲν ἄρ' ἐμὸν μέλον· ὅσον δὲ μόνον εἶδέναι,  
 Σκωμματιὸν εἰ ποτε τι θλιβομένος ἐκβάλλῃ. *Aristoph.*

## PÆONIC SYSTEMS ANALYZED.

*Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.*

Ω μακάρι | Αυτομένεις, | ὥς σὶ μακάρι | ἰζόμεν, *Cat.*

*Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Cret.*

Παῖδάς ἰφύτ | ἰυσᾶς ὅτι | χεῖροτέχνη | κωτάτης. *Acat.*

*Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.*

Πρωτὰ μὲν ἄ | παρὶ φίλον | ἀνδρὰ τέ σο | φωτάτον,

*Catalectic.*

These verses consist of the same feet in the same order.

*Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.*  
 Τον κίθαρι | αἰδοτάτον, | ὦ χᾶρις ἔφ |  
 ἱσπίτο.  
 Τον δ' ὑποκρί | τῇν ἔτιρον | ἀργαλέον, | ὥς  
 σοφον  
 Εἴτ' Ἀρίφραδ | ἦν, πολὺ τί | θυμοσφί |  
 κωτάτον  
 Οὐτὶνᾶ ποτ | ὤμοσ', μαθ | οὐτᾶ παῖρα |  
 μῆδ' ἐνος,

*Catalectic.*

*Pæon. 1. Cret. Pæon. 1. Cret.*

Ἀλλ' ὑπο σο | φῇ φύσει | αὐτομάτον | ἐκμάθειν. *Acat.*

*Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Cret.*

Εἰσὶ τινὲς | οἱ μ' ἔλιγον, | ὥς καταδ' | ἡλλαγῇ. *Acat.*

*Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1.*

Ηνίκα Κλέ | ὦν μ' ὑπὲρ τα | ραττὲν ἐπὶ | κείμενος. *Cat.*

These verses consist of the same feet in the same order.

*Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Pæon. 1. Cret.*  
 Καὶ μὲ κακὶ | σταις ἐκνήσ' | καὶ θ' ο' τ' ἀπὶ | δ' εἰ-  
 ρομῇ  
 Οἰκτος, ἰγῆλ | ὦν μὲγακί | κραγοτα μὲ |  
 βιωμένοι  
 Οὐδ' ἔν αῖ' ἔ | μὲ μέλον' οσ | οὐ δ' ἔ μοιον |  
 ἔσθ' ἐναι  
 Σκόμματιον | εἰ ποτὲ τί | θλίβομένος | ἐκ-  
 βαλλῶ.

*Catalectic.*

The last verse, as it stands, has a *Molossus* at the end; but it should most probably be  $\epsilon\kappa\beta\alpha\lambda\omega$ , which will be a *Cretic*.

The word  $\kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\iota\varsigma$  in the last line but three, has its second syllable short. This sometimes, though rarely happens, when the two consonants, as  $\sigma\tau$  are capable of beginning a syllable. See Rules, and *Hom. Il.* 2. 537. In the last line but one,  $\theta\epsilon\omega$  is a *Synizesis*. In the fourth line from the end,  $\kappa\alpha\theta'$  is long,  $\alpha$  being a diphthong.

### PROSODIAC VERSE.

There is such a connection between the *Ionic* measure and the *Prosodiac*, that some have considered *Prosodiac* only a different name for a peculiar species of *Epionics*; viz. a verse consisting of an alternate mixture of *Choriambic* and *Ionic* feet, or their representatives. In conformity with this idea, it might have been more consonant to propriety, that in the order of arrangement, *Prosodiac* verse should have succeeded *Ionic*; but, as in the second part, the species of verse not generally included in the nine different forms before noticed, were treated together, the same order has been continued; especially as very little farther is necessary on the subject.



## SPECIMENS OF PROSODIAC VERSE ANALYZED.

*Ion. a maj. Choriamb.*

Δῖνόν τ' ἰ τὸ | μῆχ' αἰὲν.

*Ion. a maj. Choriamb.*

Τίχ' αἰς ὑπέρ | ἑλπὶς ἰχ' αἰς. *Soph. Antig.*

*Pæon. 4. Choriamb.*

Μῆγ' αἰς Ἀγῆς | δ' ἑξ' αἰσῶσι | ρος.

*Ion. a maj. Choriamb.*

Ὡς αἰς πᾶλιν | ἑξ' αἰσῶσι | χρεος.

## OF THE VARIOUS COMPOSITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT METRES.

*FIRSTLY.* A long syllable is inserted between the parts of a verse, consisting of similar *metres*.

## INSTANCES.

1. The common *Pentameter*, which has a long syllable at the end of each *Hemistich*; and without this, the verse cannot be called *Pentameter*; for these two long syllables constitute one *metre*; thus,

1                      2                       $\frac{1}{2}$  met.                      3

*Proper.* Natu | ræ sequi | tur || semina | quis-

4                       $\frac{1}{2}$  met.

que su | æ. The two half *metres* form the fifth.

2. Portions of *Trochaic* verses divided by an intermediate long syllable.

1                      2                      3                       $\frac{1}{2}$  met. 1 met. of p. 2.  $\frac{1}{2}$  met.

O co | lonia | quæ cup | is | ponte | ludere | longo.

*Catull.*

<i>Trochaic Hephthemim.*</i> i. e. three and a half feet, or seven half feet.	<i>Trochaic Hemiholius,</i> i. e. one whole <i>metre</i> , and a half; or a <i>Dimeter Bra-</i> <i>chycatalectic.</i>
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\* This mark distinguishes between the two species.

3. Portions of *Iambic* verse divided in the same manner.

Super alta | a vect | tus A || tys || celeri | rate ma |  
ria. *Catalectic.*

This verse is called a *Galliambus*, and the ode is varied according to the following type.

<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Syll.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>	<i>Iambic.</i>	<i>Iamb.</i>
<i>Anap.</i>	<i>Trib.</i>			<i>Anap.</i>	<i>Tribrach.</i>	
<i>Spond.</i>				<i>Spond.</i>		

*SECONDLY.* In some species, the portions of an admissible foot, of four syllables, are separated by the intermediate *metres*.

Thus a peculiar species of *Choriambic* verse,\* as *Terentianus* styles it, is formed by interposing the proper feet between the parts of an *Epitrite*, or *Iambic Syzygy*.

*Choriamb.*

Οἷός | δ' ἔξ' ἰππῶν | καὶ δὸν *Alc.*

*Choriamb. Choriamb.*

Ἀνδρῆς | γὰρ πῶλ' ἰῶς | πῦργός Ἀρῆ | Ἰός.

Aūdī | vī vētērēm | vīrum

Mācē | nās ātāvīs | ēdītērē | gībus

Tūnē | qūæsiērīs | scīrē nēfās | quēm mīhī quēm |  
tibi.

\* *Antispastic*, according to *Hephaestion*.

In the first of these verses, οἷος καὶ δὸν, allowing the last syllable to be long, will form a third *Epitrite*; so ἀνδρῆς ἰός, so that the first portion and the last together, will thus form a complete *Epitrite*. The same reasoning is applicable to the Latin verses. Or, the first division of each verse is a portion of either a third or fourth *Epitrite*, and the last division is the remainder of a third *Epitrite*, allowing the closing syllable of the verse to be long.

## OF ASYNARTETE VERSE.

Consisting of two species totally dissimilar.

## INSTANCES ANALYZED.

## I. DACTYLIC TETRAMETER, and TROCHAIC HEMIOLIOS.

1 metre.

*Spon. Dact. Dact. Dact. Troch. Troch.*

*Arch.* Τοῖός | γὰρ φίλῳ | τῆτός ἰ | ρῶς ὑπὸ || καὶ δ' | ἦν ἰ |

$\frac{1}{2}$  metre.

*λυσθεις.*

Solvitur | ācrīs hy | ěms grā | ta vīcě || vērīs ět Fă |  
vōni.

## II. IAMBIC PENTH. and TROCHAIC HEM.

*Spon. Iam. Troch. Troch.*

Χαίρει | σὰ νῦμ | οἷ || χαίρει ἰ | τῷ δ' ὅ | γὰμβρος.

*Saph.*

Trăhūnt | qŭe sic | cas || mächĭ | næ să | rīnas.

## III. DACTYLIC DIMETER, and TROCHAIC MONOMETER, or LOGOÆDIC VERSE.

*Dact. Dact. Troch. Troch.*

Νῆϊ φῶρ | ἡμέθᾱ || σὺν μῑ | λαίην. *Alc.*

Flūmīnă cōnstītě || rīnt ă | cūto

IV. DACTYLIC COMMA, prefixed to an IAMBIC DIMETER, which is called *Elegiambus*.

*Dact.*    *Dact.*    *Shon.*    *Iam.*    *Iam.*

Αλλὰ μ' ὄ | λῦσ' ἔμ' | λησ || ὦ τὰ | εἰ δ' ἄμ' | ἄτ' αἰ | π' ὄ-  
θ' ε. *Arch.*

Scrībērē | vērsicū | los || āmōr | ě pēr | cūssūm |  
grāvī.

The *Adiaphoric* syllable is sometimes found in verses of this sort, at the end of the first member, particularly in the *Elegiambic*,\* and in the first† instance given under this head.

V. IAMBIC DIMETER, or IAMBIC PENTHEMIMERIS, prefixed to a DACTYLIC COMMA, the converse of the former, and called *Iambilegus*.

*Shon.*    *Iam.*    *Dact.*    *Dact.*

Κλῆπτ' εἰ | μὴ θ' | ες || ὅι μ' ἔγ' | λ' οἱ β' αἰ' | λεις.

*Iam.*    *Iam.*    *Shon.*    *Iam.*    *Dact.*

Nīvēs | qūe dē | ducunt | Jōvēm || nūnc mārē |  
*Shon.*

nunc syl | væ.

VI. DACTYLIC COMMA, and IAMBIC HEMIHOIUS.

*Shon.*    *Dact.*    *Iam.* *Iam.* *Iam.*

Στῆριζ | ἡ π' ὅτ' | τ' αδ' || ἄγ' ων | ἰω | σ' χ' ὀλ' αἰ. *Aj.* 195.

VII. IAMBIC PENTHEMIMERIS, and DACTYLIC DIMETER.

*Iamb.*    *Iamb.*    *Dact.*    *Dact.*

Tō μ' εἰ | γ' ἄρ' εἰθ | εἰ || κ' ὤμ' αἰ κ' | λ' ἰδ' ἔτα. *Alc.*

*Iamb.*    *Iamb.*    *Dact.*    *Dact.*

Vides | ut al | tā || stēt nīvē | cāndīdum.

VIII. When the parts thus united are an *Iambic* and *Trochaic Syzygy*, the verse is called *Periodic* or *Circulating*; the quantity being the same, if it be scanned from the end.

*Iam. Iam. Troch. Troch.*

ΠΥΘΩ ΘΕΙΛΗ || ΣΑΪ ΦΕΪ | ΝΗΣΑΪ.

This species of verse is here just mentioned, and included among the *Asynartetes*, to which class it properly belongs; but it is unnecessary to produce any additional examples, as the subject has been treated at large in Part II.

\* See verse 10, of Epod. 9. *Hor.*

Arguit et laterē || peritus imo spiritus.

*Spon. Dact. Spon. Spon. Troch.*

- † ΚΑΙ ΒΗΣ | ΣΑΪ ΟΡΕΪ | ΩΝ ΔΥΣ | ΠΑΙΠΑΛ | ΥΣ || ΟΙΩΣ |  
*Troch.*

ἤνιϕ' | ἤβης.

But other authors are of opinion, that this licence is inadmissible.

## POLYSCHEMATIST.

When a verse is so irregular, as to contain some glaring violation of the preceding principles, the last resource is to call it *Polyschematist*, or *Anomalous*.

To this title may be referred,

1. A verse, otherwise *Iambic*, having a *Spondee* in the second or fourth place.
2. An *Iambus* in a *Trochaic*, &c.

3. *Scazon*.\*

Most of the verses of *Terence* are *Anomalous*, of the *Iambic* and *Trochaic* kind.

\* Fit scazon, si spondeo prior exit Iambus.

*Iam. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.*

Ακῆρ | ᾄθ' ἰππ | ἀνίκ | τὸς ῥ | γὰρ ἀλλ' | ἦπῶ.

## SYSTEM.

*Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam.*

Nēc fōn | tē lā | brā prō | lūī | cābāll | īnō

*Iam. Trib. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.*

Nēc īn | bīcīpī | tī sōm | nīā | ssē Pārū | āssō

*Anap. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.*

Mīmīnī ut | rēpēn | tī sīc | pōē | tā prō | dīrēm.

*Anap. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.*

Hēlicōn | īdās | quē, pāl | līdām | que pī | rēnēn

*Spon. Iam. Iam. Iam. Iam. Spon.*

Illīs | rēmī | ttō, quō | rum imā | gīnēs | lāmbūnt

*Anap. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.*

Hēdēræ | sēquā | cēs. Ip | sē sē | mīpā | gānūs

*Spon. Iam. Spon. Iam. Iam. Spon.*

Ad sācr | ā vō | tūm cār | mēn ā | ffērō | nōstrum.

*Persius.*

In order farther to apply the doctrines before advanced, let an analysis of the second *Olympic Ode* of *Pindar* be attempted.

Ἀναξιφορμιγγες ὕμνοι  
 Τίνα θεοί, τίν' Ἡρώα  
 Τίνα δ' ἄνδρα κτελαδῶσμεν  
 Ἡτοί πισάμεν δῖος  
 Ολυμπιάδα δ' ἴστα  
 —τιν' Ἡρακλῆος  
 Ἀκροθίνα πολέμου  
 Θερμὰ δὲ τιτρασσίας  
 Εὐκτα νικαφόρου  
 Γεγνηῆταισι ὅπι  
 Δίκαιον ξένον  
 Εἰσισμ' Ἀκρογυντοῖς  
 Εὐνομῶν τε πατρῶν  
 Λατοὶ ὀρθοπόλιιν.

If the first verse, *Ἀναξιφορμιγγες ὕμνοι*, be examined, we shall find in the first and second place an *Iambus*; but by the *Trochee* in the third, we are prevented from calling it an *Iambic* verse. Neither can it be denominated *Anapestic* or *Dactylic*. If the double feet are next tried, we shall proceed through the nine species without success. Applying then the compound species, and finding it composed of an *Iambic* and *Trochaic Syzygy*, we pronounce it a *Versus Periodicus*, or circulating *Dimeter*.

Scanned thus,

*Iam. Syzygy. Troch. Syzygy.*

Ἀναξιφορμ | ἰγγῆς ὕμνῳι Period.



On examination of the second verse, we at length discover the *Ionic a minore*; and counting the metres, find it to be a *Dimeter Catalectic*.

*Ditroch.*

Τῆς θῆς ῥ' | ῥ' Ἡρώα

The first long syllable of the double *Trochee* being resolved.

This verse on a similar investigation, is found to be *Paon. Dim. Hyper.*

*Paon. 3.*

*Paon. 3.*

Τῆς δ' αἰδῶ | κἰλᾶδῶς | μιν.

*Epitr. 4.*

4. Ἡρώϊ Πισᾶ | μιν Δῖος. *Epichoriambic Dimeter Catalectic.*

*Iam. Trib. Spon.*

5. Ολύμ | κἰλᾶδᾶ | δ' ἰσταᾶ. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

*Antisp.*

6. —σὺν Ἡρώκλῃ | ης. *Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

*Ditroch. Part of Ion. a min.*

7. Αχρῶθινα | κᾶλῃμδ. *Epionic a minore Dimeter Catalectic.*

*Ion. a maj. Chor. 1st resol. or Trib. and Iam.*

8. Θῆρῶνᾶ δ'εἰ | τῆρᾶῶρῶς. *Prosodiac Dimeter Catalectic.*

*Paon. 4. Cretic.*

9. Εὐκᾶ νι | κᾶφῶρῶ. *Paonic Dimeter Acatalectic.*

*Antisp.*

10. Γῆγῶνῆτῆ | ὅν ὄπι. *Antispastic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

*Antisp.*

11. Δῖκαῶν ξῖ | νον. *Antispastic Monometer Hypercatalectic.*

*Antisp.*

12. Ερῆσμι' Ακρᾶ | γᾶντος. *Antispastic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

*Spon. Iam. Trib.*

13. Εὐὼ | νῦμῶν | τῆ πατρί | ρον. *Iambic Dimeter Catalectic.*

*Dijamb. Dijamb.*

14. Αῶτῶν ἱρ | ὁπῶλιν. *Iambic Dimeter Brachycatalectic.*

## REMARKS.

In the Odes of *Pindar*, and in those of the Greek *Tragedians*, the poet does not always use the same identical feet in the corresponding verses of the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe*; but is content, if the *metres* so far agree as to consist of feet equivalent,\* or in case of resolution, *Isochronous*.

Thus, in verse 4.

Ητῶι Πισᾶ | μὲν Δῶς.

The fourth *Epitrite* is found in the *Strophe*; and the third *Epitrite* in the corresponding verse of the *Antistrophe*.

Οφθαλμός αἰ | ὤντ' ἰφί-

So in verse 8 of the *Strophe*.

Θηρὸν δὲ | τίτρεῖ ὄρεας.

The first foot of the *Iambic Syzygy*, is a *Tribrach* and a pure *Iambus* in the *Antistrophe*.

Ἀλλ' ὦ Κρόνι | ἱ παῖ Πῆας.

\* This is most commonly done in *Antispastic* verses.

## OF THE PAUSE.

Besides the division of verse into *metres* and feet, there is another division into two parts, arising from the natural intermission of the voice in reading. This division is called the *Pause*, and necessarily ends with a word; and its place is generally, though not invariably, determined by the length of the verse.

*Heroic* verses, and *Trimeter Iambics*, are esteemed most harmonious, when the *Pause* falls upon the *first syllable of the third foot*. In *Iambic* and *Trochaic Tetrameters*, its place is at the *end of the second metre*. These rules, which are far from being general, are more observed by the Roman than Greek poets.

In *Anapaestic* verses, and *Pæonic*, no place is assigned to the *Pause*; because the *metres*, if rightly constructed, end with a word, and consequently, the effect of a *Pause* will be produced at the end of each *metre*.

The same may be observed of *Ionic a minore*.

For a full account of the nature, effect, and variations of the *Pause*, the student is referred to "*Grant's Institutes of Latin Grammar*."

## VERSES FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE STUDENT.

SOPH. OED. TYR. Verse 151.

### STROPHE.

Ω Διος ἡδυπέης φατι, τις ποτε τὰς πολυχρυσῶν *Dact.*  
*Hex.*

Πυθωνος ἀγλαῆς ἑβας *Iam. Dim.*

Θηβας; ἐκτεταρῶν φοβερῶν φρενῶν, δειματι παλλῶν  
*Dact. Hex.*

Ἰη | ἰε Δα | λῖε Παι | αν *Anap. Dim. Cat.*

Ἀμφι σοι ἄζομενος· τι μοι ἦ νεον *Dact. Tetram.*

Ἡ περιτελλομένηαι ὥραις παλιν, *Dact. Tetram.*

Ἐξανυσῆς χρεος, *Dact. Dim.*

Εἰπέ μοι, ὦ χρυσείας τεκνον ἐλπίδος, *Dact. Tetram.*

Ἀμβροτε φάρμα *Dact. Dim.*

## ANTISTROPHE.

Πρωτα σε κεκλωμενος θυγατερ Διός, ἀμβροτ' Ἀθαια  
 Γαίωχοι τ' Ἀδελφίαν  
 Ἀρτεμιν, ἃ κυκλοεντ' ἀγορας θρόνον ευκλεια βασσει'  
 Καὶ Φοι | βον ἱκα | βολον, ιω | ιω  
 Τρισσοι ἀλιξιμαροι προφανητε μοι,  
 Εἰποτε καὶ προ τρας ἀτας ὑπερ  
 Ορνυμενας πολει,  
 Ηνυσσας' ἱκτοπικαι φλογα πηματος,  
 Ελθετε καὶ νυν.

*N. B.* The arrangement observed, is that of Mr. Heath.

## MONOSTROPHICA.

Ω ποποι | ἀναριθ | μα φερω | πηματα *Anapaest. Dim.*  
 Νοσει δε μοι προπας στολος *Iamb. Dim.*  
 Ουδ' ἐνι φροντιδος ἱγχος, *Dact. Trim.*  
 Ω τις ἀλεζεται· ουτε γαρ *Dact. Trim.*  
 Εκγονα κλυτας χθονος *Troch. Heptath.*  
 Αυζεται, ὅτε τοκοισιν *Dact. Trim.*  
 182-3. Ιθων καματων ἀνεχωνι γυναικες *Dact. Penth.*  
 Ἀλλαν δ' ἂν ἄλλω προσιδοις *Choriam. Dim.*  
 Ἀπερ ευπτερον ὄρνιν, *Anap. Penth.*  
 Κρειστον ἀμαιμακετα πυρος ὀρμενοι *Dact. Tetr.*  
 Ἀκταν προς ἑσπερα θεα, *Iam. Dim.*

Ὡν πόλις ἀναριθμὸς ὀλλυται *Troch. Dim. Hyph.*

Νηλεὶς δὲ γενεθλα *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*

Πρὸς πιδῶ θανατηφόρῳ *Troch. Dim. Cat.*

Κεῖται ἀνοικτῶς *Dact. Dim.*

Εἰ δ' ἄλοχοι πόλιν τ' ἐπιματρες *Dact. Tetr.*

Ἀκταὶ παρὰ βωμίων *Ion. Dim. Cat.*

Ἀλλοθεν ἄλλαι λυγρῶν ποιῶν *Prosod. Dim. Hyph.*

Ἰκτρες ἐπιστομαχῶσι, *Anapaest. Dim. Cat.*

Παῖν δ' ἱλαμπει *Iam. Penth.*

Στοιχεῖσθαι τε γῆρας ὁμαυλός *Parom.*

Ὡν ὕπερ, ὦ χρυσία θυγατὲρ Διὸς *Dact. Tetr.*

Εὐωπα, πεμψοὶ ἄλκων *Iam. Hephth.*

Ἀρεὰ τε τοὶ μαλῆροι *Paon. Dim.*

Ὅς τοι ἀχάλας ἀσπίδων *Iam. Dim.*

Φλεγὺς με περιβητός ἀντιαζών *Iam. Trim. Cat.*

Παλισσύτοι δραμῆμα ἰωτίσαι *Iam. Tr. Brach.*

Πατρὰς ἰπῶρον ἱπ' εἰς μεγάαν *Antisp. Dim. Brach.*

Θαλαμοὶ Ἀμφιτρίτας *Troch. Dim. Brach.*

Εἰτ' εἰς τοὶ ἀπο ξένου ὄρμον *Anap. Hephth.*

Θρηκίον κλυδωνία *Chor. Dim. Cat.*

Τελεῖ γὰρ εἰς τι νυξ ἄφῃ *Iam. Dim.*

Τὴντ' ἐπ' ἡμᾶς ἔρχεται *Troch. Hephth.*

Τόν, ὠκυφόρον ἀτραπᾶν *Antisp. Dim.*

Κρατύνεμον, ὦ ζεῦ πατέρ, *Iam. Dim.*

Ἵπο σὺ φθίσῃ κεραυνῷ. *Iam. Hephth.*

Λυκεῖ ἀναξ, τὰ σὰ χρυσοτροφῶν *Ion. a min. Trim. Brach.*

Ἀπ' ἀγκυλῶν βέλεια θελοῖμ' ἄν *Iam. Dim. Hyph.*

Ἀδασσὺν ἐνδαττεῖσθαι *Ion. a min. Dim. Cat.*

Ἀρῶγα προσταθεῖντα *Iam. Hephth.*

Τας τε πυρφορας Αρτεμιδος *Ion. Dim. Hyph.*

Αιγλας, ξυν αἰς Δυκεῖ ὄρεα *Iam. Dim.*

Διαίσσει· τοι χερσομιτραν *Erich. Dim.*

Τε κικλησκω, τασδ' ἐποιυμαν *Ephion. a min. Dim. Hyph.*

Γᾶς οἶνοπα Βακχον Ευιον, *Ion. Dim. Hyph.*

Μαιναδων μονοστολον, *Troch. Heph.*

Πελασθηναι φλιγοντ' *Antisp. Hemih.*

Αγλαωπι πιυκα *Troch. Dim. Brach.*

Επι τον ἀτιμον\* εν θεοις θεον *Iam. Tri. Hyph.*

\* ἀποτιμον.

SOPH. OED. TYR. Verse 471.

## STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE IS

Τις ὄντιν' ἂ Θεσπικισια *Chor. Dim. Hyper.*

Δελφικς ἱπις πιτρα *Troch. Hemihol.*

Αρρητ' ἀρρητων *Dact. Dim. Hyper.*

Τελισαντα φεινιαισι χερσιν; *Iam. Dim. Hyph.*

Ὄρα νιν ἂ | ελλεποδων | ἱππων *Pros. Trim. Brach.*

Σθιναροτε | ρειφυγα | ποδα ιωμαν. *Paeon. Trim. Acat.*

Ενοπλος γαρ ἐπ' αὐτον ἐπειθρωςκει *Anapaest. Dim.*

Πυρι και στερηθαισι Διος γινετας. *Anap. Dim.*

Δειναι δ' ἂμ' ἱπονται *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*

Κηρες ἀναπλακητοι. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*

## STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE II.

Δεινα μιν εν δεινα ταρασσει *Paræm.*  
 Σοφος εινωβητας. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*  
 Ουτε δοκνιτ', εντ' αποφασκει *Paræm.*  
 Θ' οτι λιξω δ' απορω. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*  
 Πιτομαι δ' ελπισιν, εντ' εν *Anap. Dim. Brach.*  
 Θαδ' ορων, εντ' οπισω. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*  
 Τι γαρ η Λαβδακιδαις. *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*  
 Η τω Πολυβυ νεικος εκει *Anap. Dim. Cat.*  
 Τ', εντε παροιβει ποτ' εγω, *Anap. Dim. Brach.*  
 Ουτε ταιυν πω εμαθεν *Anap. Dim. Brach.*  
 Τι, προς οτω δη βασανω, *Anap. Dim. Brach.*  
 Επι ταν επιδαμον *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*  
 Φατιν ειμ' Οιδιποδα, *Anap. Mon. Hyph.*  
 Λαβδακιδαις επικυρος *Anap. Dim. Brach.*  
 Αδηλων θανκτων. *Antisph. Dim. Brach.*

## SOPH. ELECTRA. Verse 120.

## STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE I.

Ω παι παι δυστανωτατας *Dact. Hephth.*  
 Ηλεκτρα ματρος, τιν' αι *Dact. Hephth.*  
 Τακεις ωδ' απορεστον οιμωγαν *Antisph. Trim. Brach.*  
 Τον παλαι εκ δουλεας αδιωτατας *Dact. Tetram.*



Ματρός ἀλοῦτ' ἀπαταις Ἀγαμέμνονα, *Dact. Tetr.*

Κακά τι χεῖρι προδοτόν; *Iam. Hephth.*

Ὡς ὁ ταδὶ πορῶν *Anap. Base.*

Ολοῖτ' εἰ μοι θίμης ταδ' ἀνδρῶν. *Antisp. Dim. Hyf.*

## STROPHE AND ANTISTROPHE II.

Ὡ γινεῖθλα γυναιῶν πατέρων, *Anap. Dim.*

Ηκετ' ἔμην καμάτων παραμυθίον *Anap. Dim.*

Οἶδα τι καὶ ξυνημί ταδ', ὅτι μὲ *Anap. Dim.*

Φυγγαίη, ὅδε θελῶ προλιπίην τογῆ, *Anap. Dim.*

Με ὦ τον ἔμην εὐναχείη πατέρ' ἀθλίον, *Anap. Dim.*

Ἀλλ', ὦ παῖτες- *Base.*

-Ἀς φιλοτήτος ἀμειβομένηαι χάριν, *Anap. Dim.*

Ἔατε μ' ὡδ' ἀλυσίν· *Iam. Dim. Cat.*

Αἰ, αἰ, ἰκνῆμαι *Iam. Mon. Hyf.*

These are almost *Systematic*.

It may be proper also to propose as examples for exercise, other verses, without marking the class to which they respectively belong; as,

## JOHNSON'S SOPHOC.

*Philoc. from Verses 1123—1144.*

## STROPHE.

Συ τοι, συ τοι κατηξιω-  
 -σας, ω βαρυποτμε·  
 Ουκ ἄλλοθεν ἔχη τυχα  
 Ταδ' ἀπο μειζονος·  
 Ευτεγε παροι φρονησαι  
 Τε λαινος δαιμονος,  
 Εἰλθε το κακίον ἔλιν.

## ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ.

Ποτμος σι δαιμονων ταδε,  
 Ουδε σι γε δολος ἐσχ' ὑπο  
 Χερσος ἱμας· στύγιραν  
 Εχει δυσποτμον  
 Αραν ἀραν ἐπ' ἄλλοις·  
 Και γαρ ἱμοι τῆτο μελει  
 Μη φιλοτητ' ἀπρωτη.

## OEDIPUS COLONEUS.

241. Ω ξεινοι ἀιδεφρονεις, ἀλλ'  
 ἔπει

Γεραον ἄλαον πατερα τοιδ'  
 ἱμον

Ουκ ἀνιτλατ' ἔργων

Λκοιτων ἄιοιτες ἀυδαν

Αλλ' ἱμε ταν μελειαν, ἱκετευ-  
 σμεν

Ω ξεινοι, οἰκτειραθ', ὦ πα-  
 τρος ὑπερ

Προς σ' ὅτι σοι φιλον ἐκ σιθεν-  
 αν τομαι

Η τεκνον, η λογος, η χερσος, η  
 θεος,

“ Ου γαρ ἰδοις ἀναθρων βρε-

“ των, ὅστις αν ἐι

“ Θεος ἀγοιγ', ἐκφυγειν δυ-  
 γαιτο.”

Τὸ μὲ ἀντομαι, ἀντομαι, κα  
ἀλλ-

-εις προσορῶμενα ὀμμα.σιν  
ὀμμασιν,

Ὡς τις αἵματος

Ἵμνιτεν προφανισα, τον  
ἀθλιον

Λιδῆς κυρσαι· ἐν ὑμῖν γαρ  
ως θιῶ

Κοιμῶτα τλαμονες· ἀλλ' ἴτε,  
νιυσαι

Ταν ἀδοκητον χαριν,

These verses are titled  
*Λιπαριστοι*. It will be a  
proper exercise to exa-  
mine in what parts they  
are not *Systematic*.

*N. B.* When a verse after an accurate examination is found not reducible to rule, it frequently happens, that by altering the position of a *particle*, or by omitting it altogether; by transferring a word or syllable from the next line; by inserting a letter improperly omitted; striking out a vowel by *Apostrophe*, which has been neglected; or by making some other slight alteration, not affecting the sense, or perhaps in some instances even elucidating the author's meaning; the verse is rendered perfectly correct and regular.

## APPENDIX.



*Arrangement of the different species of verse used  
by Horace, under their several heads.*

I. *Book 1, Ode 1; Book 3, Ode 30; Book 4, Ode 8; are, Asclepiadic Tetrameter, Acatalectic, consisting of four feet, viz. a Spondee, two Choriambuses, and a Pyrrhic; thus,*

1                      2                      3                      4

Mæcē- | nās ātāvīs | ēdītē rē- | gībūs |    A species of interposed *Choriambic*; two *Choriambuses* being inserted between the parts of an *Iambic Syzygy*. The collection called the *Asclepiadic system*.

Others measure it thus, by a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, with a *Cæsura* or long syllable, and other two *Dactyls*, which is esteemed the easier mode; thus,

1                      2                       $\frac{1}{2}$                       3                      4

Mæcē- | nās ātā- | vīs | ēdītē | rēgībūs |

II. *Book 1, Ode 2, 10, 12, 20, 22, 25, 30, 32, 38; Book 2, Ode 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 16; Book 3, Ode 8, 11, 14, 18, 20, 22, 27; Book 4, Ode 2, 6, 11, and the carmen seculare are dicola tetraastrophe, of three Sapphic Pentameters, with an Adonic Dimeter; the former consisting of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl,*

and two *Trochees*; the latter of a *Dactyl* and a *Spondee*; thus,

1	2	3	4	5
Jām sā-	tīs tēr-	rīs nīvis	ātqūe	dīræ
Grandi-	nis mi-	sit Pater	et ru-	benti
Dexte-	ra sa-	cras jacu-	latus	arces.

The above verses may be denominated *Epichoriambic*; having the second *Epitrite* in the first place, a *Choriambus* in the middle, and ending with an *Iambic Syzygy Catalectic*. Every fourth verse is an *Adonic*.

1	2
Tērrūt   ūrbēm	

III. *Book 1, Ode 3, 13, 19, 36; Book 3, Ode 9, 15, 19, 24, 25, 28; Book 4, Ode 1, 3*, are *dicola distrophæ*; the first a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Choriambus*, and a *Pyrrhic*; the latter a *Choriambic Asclepiadic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, two *Choriambuses*, and a *Pyrrhic*; thus,

Sīc tē | Dīvā pōtēns | Cypri |

Sīc frā- | trēs Hēlēnæ | lūcīdā sī- | dēră. These verses may be styled interposed *Choriambics*. The first has one *Choriambus*; the second, two interposed.

IV. *Book 1, Ode 4*, is a *dicolon distrophon*, the former a *Dactylico Trochaic Septenarius*, of which the first colon is a *Heroic Tetrameter*, or the first four feet are those of an *Heroic* verse; the latter colon is a *Trochaic Ithyphallic Dimeter Brachycatalectic*, or

three *Trochees*; the latter is an *Iambic Archilochian Trimeter Catalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee* or *Iambus*, an *Iambus*, a *Spondee*, two *Iambuses*, and a common syllable; thus,

1	2	3	4	5
Sōlvītūr	ācrīs hy-	ēms grā-	tā vīcē	vērīs
6	7			
ēt Fă-	vōnī			

1	2	3	4	5
Trăhūnt-	quē sīc-	cās mā-	chī nē	cārī-
$\frac{1}{2}$				

nās |. These verses, according to the foregoing distribution in this Treatise, may be styled *Asynartete*.

1. *Dactylic Tetrameter*, and *Trochaic Hemiholius*.

2. *Iambic Penthemimeris*, and *Trochaic Hemiholius*.

V. *Book 1, Ode 5, 14, 21, 23; Book 3, Ode 7, 13; Book 4, Ode 13*, are *Tricola Tetraastrophe*; the first two *Asclepiadic Choriambic Tetrameter*, consisting of the same feet as in No. 1; the third a *Pherecratic Trimeter*, consisting of a *Spondee*, a *Dactyl*, and a *Spondee*; the fourth a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter*, as the former verse of No. 3; thus,

Quīs mūl- | tā grăcī- | līs | tē pŭēr | în rōsă |

Perfu- | sus liqui- | dis | urget o- | doribus

Grătō | Pyrrhă sŭb | āntrō | This verse in the preceding treatise, has been called a *Dactylic Trimeter Acatalectic*; commonly styled *Pherecratic*.

Cŭi flă- | vām rēligās | cōmăm |

VI. *Book 1, Ode 6, 15, 24, 33; Book 2, Ode 12; Book 3, Ode 10, 16; Book 4, Ode 5, 12, are dicola tetrastopha*, the three former, *Asclepiadic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, as in No. 1; the last a *Choriambic Glyconic Trimeter Acatalectic*, as the former verse of No. 3; thus,

Scribē- | rīs Vārī- | ō | fōrtīs ēt | hōstīūm |  
Victor | Mæoni- | i | carminis | alite |  
Quam rem | cumque fe- | rox | navibus | aut equis |  
Mīlēs | tē dūcē gēs- | sērīt |

VII. *Book 1, Ode 7, 28, and Epode 12, are dicola distopha*, the former a *Dactylic Hexameter*, the latter a *Dactylic Alcmanic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, of which the two first are indifferently *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, the third a *Dactyl* only, and the fourth a *Spondee*; thus,

Lāudā- | būnt ālī- | ī clā- | rām Rhōdōn | āut  
Mīty- | lēnēn |

Āut Ephē- | sūm bīmā- | rīsvē Cō- | rīnthī | .

VIII. *Book 1, Ode 8, is a dicolon distrophon*, the former an *Aristophanian Choriambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Choriambus* and *Bacchius* or *Amphibrach*; the latter an *Alcaic Epichoriambic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a second *Epitrite*, two *Choriambuses*, and a *Bacchius*; thus,

Lydiā dīc | pēr ōmnēs |

Tē Dēōs ō- | rō Sybārīn | cūr prōpēras | āmāndō |

IX. *Book 1, Ode 9, 16, 17, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34, 35, 37; Book 2, Ode 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20; Book 3, Ode 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 26,*

29; *Book 4, Ode 4, 9, 14, 15*, are *Tricola Tetraastropha*, the two first *Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter Hypercatalectic*, consisting of an *Iambic Penthemimer*, i. e. a *Spondee* or *Iambus*, (but oftener a *Spondee*,) an *Iambus*, and a *Cesura*, or long syllable, and two *Dactyls*; the third an *Iambic Archilochian Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, having in the first and third place, a *Spondee*, and sometimes an *Iambus*; in the second and fourth place, an *Iambus* only, with a syllable over; and the fourth a *Dactylic Alcaic Tetrameter Acatalectic*, having in the first and second place a *Dactyl*, and in the third and fourth a *Trochee*; thus,

Vīdēs | ūt āl- | tā | stēt nīvē | cāndīdūm |

Sorac- | te nec | jam | sustine- | ant onus | . According to the plan pursued in the foregoing Treatise, the two first verses are *Asynartete*, *Iambic Penthemimer*, and *Dactylic Dimeter*.

Sylvæ | lăbō- | rântēs | gīlū- | que

Elūmīnă | cōnstītē | -rīnt ă- | cūtō | The fourth, *Dactylic Dimeter* and *Trochaic Monometer*. This mixture, on account of its being so often used by *Horace*, is called *Carmen Horatianum*.

10. *Book 1, Ode 11, 18; Book 4, Ode 10*, are *monocola*, being *Alcaic Pentameter Acatalectic*, consisting of a *Spondee*, three *Choriambuses*, and a *Pyrrhic*; thus,

Tū nē | quæsiērīs | scīrē nēfās | quēm mīhī quēm | tībī | . Another species of interposed *Choriambic*, according to the distribution in the preceding Treatise.



11. *Book 2, Ode 18*, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first a *Trochaic Euripidean Dimeter Catalectic*, consisting of three *Trochees*, (and sometimes in the second place a *Spondee*,) with a syllable; the second an *Iambic Archilochian Trimeter Catalectic*, consisting of five *Iambuses*, and a syllable, (but the odd feet may be *Spondees*); thus,

Nōn ē- | būr ně- | quē aurē- | ūm |

Měā | rēnī- | dēt īn | dōmō | lăcū | nār. Frequently denominated *Euripidean* verse.

12. *Book 3, Ode 12*, is either a *Dicolon Tristrophon*, or *Tricolon Tetrastrophon*; consisting of two lesser *Ionic Trimeters*, and a *Tetrameter*; thus,

Miserarum ēst | nequē amōri | dārē lūdum |

Neque dulce | mala vino | lavere aut ex- |

animari | metuentes | patruz ver- | bēā lingūz.

But the learned *Bentley* has shown, that this composition of *Horace* consists of ten lesser *Ionics*, without any pause; and that, therefore, the whole of the ode is finished in four *decapodia* of this kind.

13. *Book 4, Ode 7*, is a *dicolon distrophon*, the first a *Dactylic Heroic Hexameter Acatalectic*; the second a *Dactylic Archilochian Dimeter Hypercatalectic*, consisting of two *Dactyls* and a syllable; thus,

Diffū- | gērē nī- | vēs rēdī- | ūnt jām | grāmīnă |  
cāmpīs |

Arbōri- | būsquē cō- | mæ | *Dactylic Penthemimer.*

14. *Ephod. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10*, are *dicola*

*distrophæa*; the first an *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic* of six *Iambuses*; the second a *Dimeter* of four; thus,

Ibīs | Lībūr- | nīs īn- | tēr āl- | tā nā- | vŭra

Ami- | ce pro | pugna | cula |

15. *Epode* 11, is a *dicolon distrophon* of an *Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic*, like the first verse of No. 14, and an *Archilochian Elegiambic*, of which the former *colon* is the latter part of an *Elegiac Pentameter*, but the latter *colon* is an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, like the second verse of No. 14; thus,

Pēttī | nīhīl | mē sī- | cūt ān- | tēā | jŭvāt |

Scribērē | vērsicū- | lōs | āmō- | rē pār- | cŭlsūm | grāvī | . *Dactylic Penthemimer*, and *Iambic Dimeter*.

Or, it is a *Tricolon Tristophon*; the first an *Iambic Trimeter*, as before; the second an *Archilochian Dactylic Dimeter*, consisting of two *Dactyle* and a syllable; and the third an *Iambic Dimeter*; thus,

Pēttī | nīhīl | mē sī- | cūt ān- | tēā | jŭvāt |

Scribērē | vērsicū- | lōs |

Amō- | rē pār- | cŭlsūm | grāvī |

16. *Epode* 13, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first an *Heroic Dactylic Hexameter*; the second an *Elegiambic*, in an inverted order from the former, mentioned in No. 15; thus,

Hōrridā | tēmpēs- | tās cœ- | lūm cōn- | trāxīt ēt | īmbrēs | .

Nīvīs | quē dē- | dŭcūnt | Jōvēm | nūnc mārē | nūnc sīlū | æ | *Iambic Dimeter*, and *Dactylic Penthemimer*.

17. *Epode* 14, 15, are *dicola distropha*; the first a *Dactylic Hexameter*, and the second an *Iambic Dimeter Acatalectic*, like the last in No. 15; thus,

Möllis ĭ- | nērtiā | cūr tăn- | tām dīf- | fudērīt | ĭmīs |

Oblī | vīō- | nēm sēn- | sībūs |

18. *Epode* 16, is a *dicolon distrophon*; the first a *Dactylic Hexameter*; the second an *Iambic Trimeter* without *Spondees*; thus,

Alterā | jām tērī- | tūr bēl- | līs cī- | vīlībūs | ætās |  
Sūs | èt ip- | sã Rō- | mǎ vī- | rībūs | rūīt |

19. *Epode* 17, is a *Monocolon* of an *Archilochian Iambic Trimeter Acatalectic* with *Spondees*; thus,<sup>1</sup>

Jāmjām ef- | ficā- | cī dō | mǎnūs | sciēn- | tīæ

20. The *Satires*, *Epistles*, and *Art of Poetry*, are *Monocola* of *Dactylic Heroic Hexameter*.

*Note.* The number of *Metres* in *Horace*, might be farther contracted; thus, the first, second, third, and eighth *Odes* of Book 1, might be called *Choriambic*; the fourth, ninth, &c. *Asynartete*; but such a distribution would only produce obscurity, and is therefore not attempted.

THE END.



